



# THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 3, 1918

VOLUME XLV, NO. 19

Sandinhayna Moravian Church

9:30 A. M. Sunday school.

10:30 English preaching service.

8:30 P. M. Special memorial service in honor of Private Charles R. Hagerstrom, who died of wounds received in action in France, Aug. 30th.

Rudolph Moravian Church

Preaching service at 7:30 P. M.

## WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Extracted honey, state color, quantity, and type of pack age. Phone Green 740.

LOST—Dining room chair between 10th Street and South Side. Leave at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Victorian current bushes, \$5.00 per hundred or 75¢ for 12 at my farm. Watson Turner, Vass per WIS.

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Shafferty in Rudolph, two red and white goats, both two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Rivers and receive a liberal reward.

LOST—Large heifer, nearly all black.

In town of Grand Rapids, 2 miles from city. Finder will receive reward by notifying Barta Namecheck, R. D. 6, or telephoning

FOR RENT—Small flat over the Haydock building on First street south, water, lights and toilet. A cheap place for small family. Inquire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.

HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$9.00. Water and electric lights paid by schools of this country."

## DAIRY SCHOOL FITS WOMEN TO TAKE MEN'S PLACES

Registration for the new draft points out a new field of war work for the women of a dairy state such as Wisconsin is. E. H. Farrington, head of the dairy school, University of Wisconsin, names the following courses available for women who want to train themselves for the important food production work of dairy.

Butter milk, cream, butter, cheese and other dairy products; inspection of milk and cream at the receiving room; operation of separators, churns, pasteurizers, and other dairy and creamery machinery; making several kinds of cheeses, cottage cheese, and casein; installing and repairing factory machinery; calculating dividends and keeping other factory accounts.

"Women are well fitted to carry on the dairy business," in Mr. Farrington's opinion. "Besides having the fact of good dairy training, women are naturally more in food production. That they are adapted to this work is proved by the graduates from both the long and winter courses in dairying. At least ten

graduates are operating successful dairy enterprises, including cheese factories and creameries, and several women are engaged in cow testing work.

"The Wisconsin Dairy school is in operation during the entire year. Haydock building on First street receives milk and cream from 150 farms daily, and makes this into butter, cheese, cottage cheese and pasteurized milk cream in the manufacturing rooms of the school.

Whether men or women can come to either meet or exceed the entire course or any part of it. The courses are the same for men and women to better preparedness for taking over the work of the departing soldier can be suggested to women for a course of instruction at the dairy schools of this country."

## German Propaganda Exposed by Great War Story

For many years the activities of the Imperial German Secret Service have been of extreme interest to the government authorities of the world. It was a known fact that Germany had planted spies and spy agencies in all countries to find what they could about the activities of the world.

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## MAKING CRANBERRY MACHINES

Not Nason has made a number of cranberry machines during the past season, and along this line he makes different kinds. In fact he can make any model that a man needs in his business, and as there are several different kinds, he has encountered quite a variety of work.

It may be that some people who have never visited a cranberry marsh at picking time may imagine that when the pickers bring the berries in they are just as they are when they are taken in the barrel at a grocery store, but such is not the case. Since the picking has been done largely by the use of rakes, there is a large amount of leaves and stems come in with the berries. The berries are packed in boxes where they are left for a couple of weeks or more, during which time they ripen and improve in color, and then when the time comes to send them to market it is necessary to separate the berries from the dirt, and this is where the cranberry machine comes into use.

The berries are run onto a moving apron which takes the dirt up over the top, and the berries run down into a circular screen which sorts them out into three different sizes, and from the screen the berries are "junched" down several steps.

This junching process sorts out the soft berries from the hard, healthy ones, as the fact that when frozen and crushed, damaged will not jump when dropped onto the steps, and the berries down into the refuse. After the berries are run over the jumbers and they are gone over by hand and when this is finished they are put into barrels and shipped to the market.

The object of the cranberry machine is to handle a much larger quantity than in the simple length of time that could be done by hand. Mr. Nason has just finished a machine which he is going to ship out to Oregon, there being places in that state where they also raise cranberries and it is stated that they are never bothered with an early frost to cut down the crop as they are in Wisconsin.

DEATH OF GEORGE BARCOCK

George Babcock, one of the soldier boys from Grand Rapids, died at the Great Lakes Naval Training station on Saturday afternoon after a short illness from influenza followed by pneumonia. He had been held in his mother's condition when he went, and the announcement of his death caused great sorrow among his friends in this city, of which he had a great many.

The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon from the home, when the band and military company turned out and marched to the grave, where a military funeral was held. A large number of friends following the remains to their last resting place.

It is indeed a sad duty to have to chronicle the death of a young man who, leaving his home and wife, goes to the front to fight for his country, only to be called to the great beyond before he can have his chance to do something for the land that he was so willing to defend. His relatives have the sympathy of the community in their afflictions.

POSTMASTER EXAMINATION

At the request of the Postmaster General the United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to be held at Grand Rapids, Wis., on Nov. 13, 1918 for the position of postmaster at Pittsville. This office has an annual compensation of \$1100.

To be eligible for this examination an applicant must be a citizen of the United States, must actually reside within the delivery of the office and have resided at the time of the present vacancy for at least two years.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their sixty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Remember that the brewery is still offering an eighth of beer to the farmer that brings in the largest number of emplees.

QUOTA NOT FILLED

It appears that Wood county never furnished the quota of nurses that it was expected of it earlier in the season when the recruiting station was opened in this city. At that time the word was to the effect that there was a misunderstanding as to the educational requirements and the work required. The result was that a number who had enlisted subsequently withdrew, and the required number was never re-enlisted.

SKAT TOURNAMENT

At the Elks Club on Tuesday evening the Skat tournament resulted in the following prizes being awarded:

Dr. A. L. Ridgman, first 11 net games.

R. H. Lester, second, 457 points.

M. J. Capress, third, 11 net games.

H. Leloff, fourth, 388 points.

Hugh Bales, fifth, 388 points.

SELLING LIBERTY BONDS

The Fourth Liberty Bond Sale opened Wednesday morning with the blowing of whistles and a general demonstration of noise. Gentlemanly but insistent solicitors have since been interviewing our citizens on the subject of purchases along this line and the indications at the present time are that the quota for this city will be taken up without further trouble.

PREPARING TO BUILD

At the regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening it was decided to levy a one mill tax annually to put into a saving fund for building a new bridge. At the present valuation this will bring in the sum of \$7,000 per year, and it will consequently take about twenty years to get enough money to build a first class bridge.

NO JURY FOR OCTOBER

Owing to the shortage of labor and the fact that farmers will be pretty busy during October, there will be no jury cases being put over until next term. Court will convene in this city next Monday.

Advices from Delbert Trudell are to the effect that he has arrived safely across the water.

Advices received from Albert Lefevre, a mention of whom was made in a previous issue of the Tribune, state that he was wounded by being shot in the head, the bullet entering the side of his face and coming out of his neck, fracturing his jaw bone. He states that he is getting along all right and will soon be on the front line again.

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## WHAT SOME OF OUR HOME BOYS ARE DOING

Somme, France, Sept. 6, 1918  
Dear Mother, Father and all:

And just writing you a line or two

so you will know that I am still alive. I am going to send you a story that I am writing, and the correspondence of the Chicago Daily News, it will give you an idea of what we are doing. It isn't hard work but it is damned awful tressure. I would rather take my chances here for the rest of the war. I will send some more snap shots when I get them developed. I have some good ones.

You know those pictures you see of blackberries in John A. Salter's catalog, I am picking them here. I have to send them to market. It is necessary to receive a letter from Lettie and a card from Harry yesterday.

I just picked a beautiful little

outpost in the London "Sphere".... Rupert Brooke's sonnet "The Soldier." And here is the opening stanza:

"If I should die, think only this of me:

That there's some corner of a foreign field,

That is forever England. There shall

be in that rich earth a richer dust con-

cealed:

A dust whom England bore, shaped,

Made aware,

Gave, once, her flowers to love, her

ways to roam,

A body of England's breathing Eng-

lish air,

Washed by the rivers, blest by suns

How easy it would be to put these words and do it truly into the mouths of the millions of our own

heads over here and to substitute our own land for the isle across the way.

Of course I am notoriously a

sentimental but, it seems incred-

ible to me that a man who could

so vividly die from the bullet of a man, as did Rupert

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in the same</p

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5:30 A. M. Sunday school  
10:30 A. M. English preaching service  
8:30 P. M. Special Memorial Service in honor of Private Charles K. Hagerstrom, who died of wounds received in action in France, Aug. 9th.  
Rudolph Moravian Church  
Preaching service at 2:30 P. M.

## DAIRY SCHOOL FITS WOMEN TO TAKE MEN'S PLACES

## German Propaganda Exposed by Great War Story

Registration for the new draft puts out new field of war work for the women of dairying state such as Wisconsin is. E. H. Parrington, state dairying agent, names the following courses available for women who wish to train themselves for the important food production work of dairying:

Testing milk, cream, butter, cheese and other dairy products; inspection

of milk and cream at the receiving room; operation of separators, clutches, pasteurizers, and other heating and cooling machinery; making several kinds of cheese, cottage cheese and casein; installing and repairing factory machinery; calculating dividends and keeping other factory accounts.

"Women are well fitted to carry on the dairy business," in Mr. Parrington's opinion. "Besides having the habit of cleanliness, which is very important in dairying, women are naturally interested in food production. That they are adapted to the work is proved by the graduates from both the long and winter courses in dairying. At least ten graduates are operating successful dairy enterprises, including cheese factories and creameries, and several women are engaged in cow testing work."

The Wisconsin Dairy school is in operation during the winter from 150 hours, daily, and makes this into butter, cheese, cottage cheese and pasteurized bottle cream and the manufacturing rooms of the school. Either men or women may come to this school, and take the entire course or any part of it. The courses are the same for men and women, to receive preparation for taking over the work of the departing soldier can be suggested to women than a course of instruction at the dairy schools of this country."

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—Extracted honey, state

color, quantity, and style of pack-

age. Phone Green 710.

LOST—Dining room chair between 5th Street and South Side. Leave at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Victorian current bushes, \$5.00 per hundred or 75¢ for 12 at my farm. Watson Turner, Vesper, Wis.

STAYED—From the pasture of

Wm. Slattery in Rudolph, two red

and white cattle, good milkers, are

now naturally interested in food pro-

duction. That they are adapted

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WANT COLUMN

# \$6,000,000,000 SIZE OF NEW LOAN

McAdoo in Speech at New York  
Says Issue Will Bear  
4 1/4 Per Cent.

## URGES ALL TO BUY BONDS

Secretary Says We Cannot Lick the  
Kaiser Unless We Back Up Perch-  
ing and Our Boys In  
France.

New York, Sept. 26.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the fourth Liberty loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in an address here on Tuesday night outlining the government's plan for the campaign, which starts next Saturday.

The share allotted to the New York federal reserve district is \$1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent of the loan. The share allotted to the Chicago district is 14 1/4 per cent, or \$870,000,000. The Boston and Philadelphia quotas are \$600,000,000 each and Cleveland is to receive \$600,000,000.

The loan, which will bear 4 1/4 per cent interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1938, unless the government should exercise its reserved right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

Assuming that, without the vast sum "we cannot lick the kaiser," Mr. McAdoo made a special appeal for the subscriptions of corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third Liberty loan indicated that wealthy corporations and persons of large means had not responded "comparatively with their abilities to help."

He pointed out that of the 18,000,000 Americans who subscribed for the last loan, only 22,500 including corporations, bought bonds in excess of \$10,000.

"It would be preposterous," he said, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than \$10,000 each to their government in Liberty bonds."

Appealed by a crowd which filled Carnegie hall, Mr. McAdoo said, in part:

"The treasury of the United States asks the American people to subscribe to the fourth Liberty loan, \$6,000,000,000. This money is needed to carry on the war. We cannot lick the kaiser without it. We cannot restore peace to the world and re-establish liberty and democracy without it."

"We are building a great merchant marine. Upon completion it will be the largest, most efficient and modern merchant fleet in the world. The money used for this purpose is an investment of innumerable value to the American people."

Asserting that "everybody should buy bonds," Mr. McAdoo continued:

"I was asked not long ago what arguments could be made for the fourth Liberty loan. I replied immediately, 'Persevering and our heroes in France.' No other argument is necessary."

"What we must do in America is to keep the pressure high. Now that we have the kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run, let me not relax effort but intensify effort. Keep hitting hard and smacking harder. That is the way to win surely and quickly. That is the way to eliminate the Rhine; that is the way to open an American parade on Unter den Linden."

"No man can shirk his duty without incurring the just reprehension of public opinion. The acid test will be applied and the shirkers, whether from military service or in the field of labor or in the ranks of the wealthy, will be made to withstand the finger of scorn which will be merrily pointed at him."

## LIBERTY LOAN PENNANTS

Special Flags Awarded to Plants  
Where 75 Per Cent of Employees  
Subscribe.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Industrial honor pennants, a new development of Liberty Loan campaigning, will be awarded to all establishments which show that 75 per cent of their employees have subscribed to the fourth Liberty Loan. This recognition of patriotism, it was announced here, will not interfere with the plan here-to-for of awarding honor flags to all communities exceeding their quotas.

Stores, factories or organizations will receive cardboard emblems for window display where 75 per cent or more of their employees or members subscribe, and this will be exchanged for a pennant after the campaign is finished and the final percentage is determined.

### Honor Take U. S. Trawler?

Washington, Sept. 25.—The American steam trawler *Kingfisher* was "captured" by an enemy submarine, the navy department announced. The crew, which landed at Quoddy, N. S., did not see their ship sink.

### Fight Take 100 in Italy.

Rome, Sept. 25.—On the Asiago plateau French troops in a local attack have destroyed and damaged the Austrian defensive systems east of Mont Sismondi. The French captured 100 prisoners.

### Two Trainmen Killed.

Amsterdam, Oct. 24.—Firemen H. E. Long and Brakeman L. L. Elliott of Bergholtz, O., were killed and Engineer H. W. Wingerd injured near home when an engine was derailed and rolled down a steep embankment.

### Twelve Deaths at Flying Fields.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Twelve deaths from airplane accidents at army aviation fields throughout the country during the week ended September 14 are reported in a summary issued by the war department.

### Change in Stock for Airplanes.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 23.—Western and white pine will be used for the manufacture of airplane stock after October 1. Kenneth Ross, personal representative of John D. Ryan announced here Friday.

### Archbishop Ireland Very Low.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 23.—The condition of Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul became increasingly grave during the forenoon. His physician held only slight hopes for his recovery.

## BULGARS FLEE IN MACEDONIA

Entente Cavalry Only Three Miles  
From Frontier—Take 10,  
000 Prisoners.

## 2 TURK ARMIES WIPE OUT

British Forces Under Gen. Allenby  
Trap 40,000 Ottoman Troops In  
Palestine and Take 25,000  
Captives.

Paris, Sept. 27.—French, Serbian, British, Italian and Greek armies all continued to advance against the Bulgars and Germans in Macedonia, according to dispatches received from the front on Monday night. The enemy has forced to evacuate the whole line from Dolman to a point west of the Vardar river.

Entente allied cavalry was three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the region of Strumitsa, according to latest reports. The Eleventh German division was reported to have been cut from the main Bulgarian army and to be retreating in disorder.

The First Bulgarian army in the region of Monastir and Philippopolis has been cut off from communication with the Second army, in the Dolman sector.

The Franco-Serbian troops are pursuing the Bulgarian army, which is in full retreat. The entente allies now command the mountainous zone, from which they will be able to debouch in the plains. According to the dispatches the Serbians have already captured between 9,000 and 10,000 prisoners and 120 guns.

The Italian troops in Macedonia have advanced an average of more than seven miles in pursuit of the Germans and Bulgarians and have taken 16 villages and numerous prisoners, according to a report from the Rome war office.

As the result of the pressure put on the entente allied forces, the enemy has evacuated the whole line from Dolman to a point west of the Vardar.

Serbian troops have cut the main railway line between Uskuk and Salona, and are on the western bank of the Vardar river. Since September 15 the Serbians have advanced 40 miles.

London, Sept. 27.—Reports from the Palestine front indicate that none of the Turkish force of at least 40,000 men trapped by the British through the seizure of the last of the passes of the Jordan can possibly get away.

Virtually the entire Turkish force is or will be accounted for in killed, wounded and prisoners. Hundreds of stragglers are being found wandering about in the mountainous country almost, loss, without a leader or a purpose.

Twenty-five thousand Turkish prisoners and 230 guns had been counted up to Sunday evening by General Allenby's forces pushing northward through Palestine.

The war office announcement says that the Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies virtually have ceased to exist. The entire transport of these two armies was captured by the British.

Seizure by the British of the crossings of the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Dinnet on Sunday morning shut the last avenue of escape to the Turks west of the Jordan.

## NAMES OCT. 12 LIBERTY DAY

President in Proclaiming Event Calls  
for Celebration to Stimulate  
Fourth Loan.

Washington, Sept. 23.—President Wilson on Friday proclaimed Saturday, October 12, the four hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the discovery of America, as Liberty Day, and called upon all citizens to celebrate it and to stimulate a generous response to the fourth Liberty loan.

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## 100 SAILORS DIE OF "GRIP"

4,500 Cases of "Spanish Influenza" at  
Great Lakes Station—Situation Is  
Now Well in Hand.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—There are 4,500 cases of Spanish influenza at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, and there have been more than a hundred deaths since September 9, according to a statement issued on Sunday by Capt. William Moffett, commanding, to allay the fears of relatives of men ill training and to set to rest sensational rumors of the ravages of the malady. The death rate is given at 1 1/2 per cent, based on a total of 7,000 cases that have been reported.

Capt. Moffett declared the situation well in hand.

### Desperadoes Captured.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20.—A score of policemen, after a revolver battle lasting about an hour, captured Roy Lancaster, alias "Kansas City Blackie," and Harry Lancaster, a brother.

### Adopts Eight-Hour Day.

New York, Sept. 20.—The United States Steel corporation has adopted the eight-hour basic day. Chairman Gary announced on Tuesday afternoon that the open shop plan would be continued.

### 32 Die in Enemy Plant.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—Three hundred and eighty-two persons have been killed and many others injured in an explosion in an ammunition factory at Woelersdorf, according to the Vienna newspapers.

### Twelve Deaths at Flying Fields.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Twelve deaths from airplane accidents at army aviation fields throughout the country during the week ended September 14 are reported in a summary issued by the war department.

### Huns in Peace Demonstrations.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—Social demonstrations in Germany are carrying out numerous peace demonstrations, according to Cologne dispatches. Demonstrations have been held in Essen, Cologne and at many places in Saxony.

### Archbishop Ireland Very Low.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 23.—The condition of Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul became increasingly grave during the forenoon. His physician held only slight hopes for his recovery.



## ANOTHER HERO

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison—The Wisconsin legislature, in special session two and a half hours Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 24, passed the war emergency bills recommended by Gov. E. L. Philipp, one providing funds for the student army training corps at the university and the normal schools, and the other legalizing the purchase of government securities by counties, towns, cities and villages. Both bills went through without a dissenting vote in either house. The session established a new mark in legislative speed. The actual work came to a close within two hours after Gov. Philipp read his message to a joint session of the senate and the assembly. Gov. Philipp signed the bills and the special session adjourned sine die.

Madison—In an opinion given to Secretary of State Merlin Hull, Atty. Gen. Spencer Haven declared that when one or more candidates filed nomination papers for an office before the primary, but together did not receive 10 per cent of the vote of the party cast for governor at the last election, the one receiving the largest vote shall have his name printed on the official ballot in the independent column. It was held, however, he could decline to make the run.

Madison—Over \$1,000,000 was paid to employees for injuries to their working men during the fiscal year ending on June 30, according to a report of the Industrial commission just made public. The commission settled 15,825 cases under the compensation law. The average compensation paid was \$81.

Madison—State Food Administrator Magnus Svenson has issued an appeal to city autoists to drive into the rural districts and rescue thousands of bushels of Badger fruit that threatens to rot on the ground. The farmers are neglecting the apples because they are unable to obtain help. Canned, these apples would aid food conservation, he said.

Madison—The abstract of reports of state and mutual savings banks and trust companies of Wisconsin at the close of business Aug. 31, as compared with the last report, on June 29, just compiled by the banking department, shows net loss increase of resources and liabilities of \$8,225,593 in the two months, and an increase of \$23,756,553 over Sept. 1, 1917.

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# \$6,000,000,000 SIZE OF NEW LOAN

McAdoo in Speech at New York  
Says Issue Will Bear  
4-1-4 Per Cent.

## URGES ALL TO BUY BONDS

Secretary Says We Cannot Lick the  
Kaiser Unless We Back Up Posh-  
ing and Our Boys in  
France.

New York, Sept. 26.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the fourth Liberty loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in an address here on Tuesday night outlining the government's plan for the campaign, which starts next Saturday.

The share allotted to the New York federal reserve district is \$1,000,000,000, or 30 per cent of the loan. The share allotted to the Chicago district is 14-34 per cent, or \$870,000,000. The Boston and Philadelphia quotas are \$700,000,000 each and Cleveland is to raise \$600,000,000.

The loan, which will bear 4-1/4 per cent interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1935, unless the government should exercise its reserved right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

Asserting that, without the vast sum "we cannot lick the Kaiser," Mr. McAdoo made a special appeal for the subscriptions of corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third Liberty loan indicated that wealthy corporations and persons of large means had not responded "commensurately with their abilities to help."

He pointed out that of the 18,000,000 Americans who subscribed for the first loan, only 22,500 including corporations, bought bonds in excess of \$10,000.

"It would be preposterous," he said, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than \$10,000 each to their government in Liberty bonds."

Appalled by a crowd which filled the Carnegie hall, Mr. McAdoo said, in part:

"The treasury of the United States asks the American people to subscribe to the fourth Liberty loan, \$6,000,000,000. This money is needed to carry on the war. We cannot lick the Kaiser without it. We cannot restore peace to the world and re-establish liberty and democracy without it."

"We are building a great merchant marine. Upon completion it will be the largest, most efficient and modern merchant fleet in the world. The money used for this purpose is an investment of immeasurable value to the American people."

Asserting that "everybody should buy bonds," Mr. McAdoo continued:

"I was asked not long ago what arguments could be made for the fourth Liberty loan. I replied immediately, 'Pershing and our heroes in France.' No other argument is necessary."

"What we must do in America is to keep the pressure high. Now that we have the Kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run, let us not relax effort but intensify effort. Keep hitting hard and smashing harder. That is the way to win surely and quickly. That is the way to eliminate the Rhine; that is the way to open an American paradise on Unter den Linden."

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Wilson on Friday proclaimed Saturday, October 12, the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America, as Liberty day, and called upon all citizens to celebrate it and to stimulate a generous response to the fourth Liberty loan. Every town, city and countryside is asked by the president to arrange commemorative addresses, parades, harvest home festivities or other demonstrations, and he directs that all federal employees whose services can be spared be given a holiday.

## LIBERTY LOAN PENNANTS

Special Flags Awarded to Plants  
Where 75 Per Cent of Employees  
Subscribe.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Industrial honor pennants, a new development of Liberty Loan campaigning, will be awarded to all establishments which show that 75 per cent of their employees have subscribed to the fourth Liberty Loan. This recognition of patriotism, it was announced here, will not interfere with the plan heretofore of awarding honor flags to all communities exceeding their quotas.

Stores, factories or organizations will receive embroidered emblems for window display where 75 per cent or more of their employees or members subscribe, and this will be exchanged for a pennant after the campaign is finished and the final percentage is determined.

**Huns Take U. S. Trawler?**  
Washington, Sept. 25.—The American steam trawler Kingfisher was "captured" by an enemy submarine, the navy department announced. The crew, which landed at Quidley, N. S., did not see their ship sink.

**French Take 100 in Italy.**  
Rome, Sept. 25.—On the Aslino plateau French troops in a local attack have destroyed and damaged the Austrian defensive systems east of Mont Sismoni. The French captured 100 prisoners.

**Two Trainmen Killed.**  
Amsterdam, Oct. 24.—Premier H. E. Long and Brakeman H. T. Els of Bergenz, O., were killed and Engineer H. W. Winkeler injured near here when an engine was derailed and rolled down a steep embankment.

**Twelve Deaths at Flying Fields.**  
Washington, Sept. 21.—Twelve deaths from airplane accidents in the country during the week ended September 14 are reported in a summary issued by the war department.

**Change in Stock for Airplanes.**  
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 23.—Western white pine will not be used for the manufacture of airplane stock after October 1, Kenneth Ross, personal representative of John D. Ryan announced here Friday.

**Archbishop Ireland Very Low.**  
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 23.—The condition of Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul became increasingly grave during the forenoon. His physicians hold only slight hopes for his recovery.

## BULGARS FLEE IN MACEDONIA

Entente Cavalry Only Three Miles  
From Frontier—Take 10,000  
Prisoners.

## 2 TURK ARMIES WIPE OUT

British Forces Under Gen. Allenby  
Trap 40,000 Ottoman Troops in  
Palestine and Take 25,000  
Captives.

Paris, Sept. 25.—French, Serbian, British, Italian and Greek armies all continued to advance against the Bulgars and Germans in Macedonia, according to dispatches received from the front on Monday night. The enemy has been forced to evacuate the whole line from Doiran to a point west of the Vardar river.

Entente allied cavalry was three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the region of Strumitsa, according to latest reports. The Eleventh German division was reported to have been cut from the main Bulgarian army and to be retreating in disorder.

The First Bulgarian army in the region of Monastir and Pleven has been cut off from communication with the Second army in the Doiran sector.

The Franco-Serbian troops are pursuing the Bulgarian army, which is in full retreat. The entente allies now command the mountainous zone, from which they will be able to defend in the pindas. According to the dispatch, the Serbians have already captured between 9,000 and 10,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

The Italian troops in Macedonia have advanced an average of more than seven miles in pursuit of the Germans and Bulgarians and have taken 10 villages and numerous prisoners, according to a report from the Rome war office.

The result of the heavy pressure of the entente allied forces, the enemy has evacuated the whole line from Doiran to a point west of the Vardar.

British troops have cut the main railway line between Uskub and Saloniki, and are on the western bank of the Vardar river. Since September 15 the Serbians have advanced 40 miles.

London, Sept. 25.—Reports from the British front indicate that none of the Turkish force of at least 40,000 men trapped by the British through the seizure of the last of the passes of the Jordan can possibly get away.

Virtually the entire Turkish force is or will be accounted for in killed, wounded and prisoners. Hundreds of stragglers are being found wandering about in the mountainous country infested, without a leader or a purpose.

Twenty-four thousand Turkish prisoners and 230 guns had been counted up to Sunday evening by General Allenby's forces, pushing northward through Palestine.

The war office announcement says that the Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies virtually have ceased to exist. The entire transport of these two armies was captured by the British.

Seize by the British of the crossings of the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Dineen on Sunday morning shut the last avenue of escape to the Turks west of the Jordan.

## NAMES OCT. 12 LIBERTY DAY

President in Proclaiming Event Calls  
for Celebration to Stimulate  
Fourth Loan.

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Wilson on Friday proclaimed Saturday, October 12, the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America, as Liberty day, and called upon all citizens to celebrate it and to stimulate a generous response to the fourth Liberty loan.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Russian people's commission at Vologda, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Hamburg Nachrichten, has laid upon the population of the entire Vologda province the most ruthless persecution of British subjects and French and American citizens. Rioting against entente nationals has taken place in various towns, this correspondent says, and some French and Americans are being murdered.

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## ANOTHER HERO



## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison — Wholesale and retail druggists throughout the country have received communications enlisting them in the drive to save fruits and nutsheils for the manufacture of carbon for army masks by Lieut.-Col. F. P. Simpson, chief of the section of medical industry, war industries board. They are asked to establish points of collection for pits at their stores. Two hundred peach pits or seven pounds of nutshells will supply carbon for one mask. They must be cleaned and dried before they are turned in. Bakers have also been notified by the United States food administration, and confectioners and restaurant proprietors in various cities have begun serving fruits at cost in order to secure a supply of pits for the masks.

Madison — The Wisconsin legislature, in special session two and a half hours Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 24, passed the war emergency bill recommended by Gov. E. L. Phillips, one providing funds for the student army training corps at the university and the normal schools, and the other legalizing the purchase of government securities by counties, towns, cities and villages. Both bills went through without a dissenting vote in either house. The session established a new mark in legislative speed. The actual work came to a close within two hours after Gov. Phillips read his message to a joint session of the senate and the assembly. Gov. Phillips signed the bills and the special session adjourned sine die.

Madison — In an opinion given to Secretary of State Merlin Hull, Atty. Gen. Spencer Haven declared that when one or more candidates filed nomination papers for an office before the primary, but together did not receive 16 per cent of the vote of the party cast for governor at the last election, the one receiving the largest vote shall be his name printed on the official ballot in the independent column. It was held, however, he could decline to make the run.

Madison — A naval section of the students' army training corps, consisting of 300 men of selective service age, who voluntarily enroll in the unit, will be established at the University of Wisconsin Oct. 1, to train engineers and deck officers for the navy, according to an announcement made from Washington. Of the 300 men in the naval section, 150 are to be electrical or mechanical engineering students. The university is one of two Wisconsin institutions which will have naval S. A. T. C. sections. The other is Marquette university, which will have a quota of sixty men.

Madison — State Food Administrator Magnus Svenson has issued an appeal to city autists to drive into the rural districts and rescue thousands of bushels of badger fruit that threatens to rot on the ground. The farmers are neglecting the apples because they are unable to obtain help. Canned, these apples would aid food conservation, he said.

Madison — The capture of the ancient Palestinian city of Nazareth, the early home of Christ, was officially announced by the war office. Eighteen thousand prisoners and 120 guns were captured by Gen. Sir Allenby's army.

The Turks were cut off by British cavalry while trying to escape into the Jordan valley. British aviators, bombing and machine gunning, helped materially in bringing about the signal victory, which is reported in a dispatch from General Allenby.

British cavalry squadrons operating

in Palestine have advanced some sixty miles from their original positions and have occupied Nazareth, Afule and Rishon, according to a British war office announcement.

General Allenby's forces are collecting the disorganized masses of Turkish troops and transports arriving from the south.

This will be good news for the allies, he said.

London, Sept. 25.—The capture of the ancient Palestinian city of Nazareth, the early home of Christ, was officially announced by the war office. Eighteen thousand prisoners and 120 guns were captured by Gen. Sir Allenby's army.

The British forces were surprisingly slight, considering the importance of the advance.

Madison — A handbook for employers of women has been issued by the Industrial commission under the title of "Factory Equipment, Housekeeping and Supervision." This handbook contains the provisions of the statutes of Wisconsin governing the employment of women, as well as suggestions for improved equipment and housekeeping.

Washington, Sept. 25.—National prohibition, effective only July 1 for the period of the war, was approved on Monday by the house, which adopted, 134 to 27, the senate prohibition rider to the \$12,000,000 emergency appropriation bill.

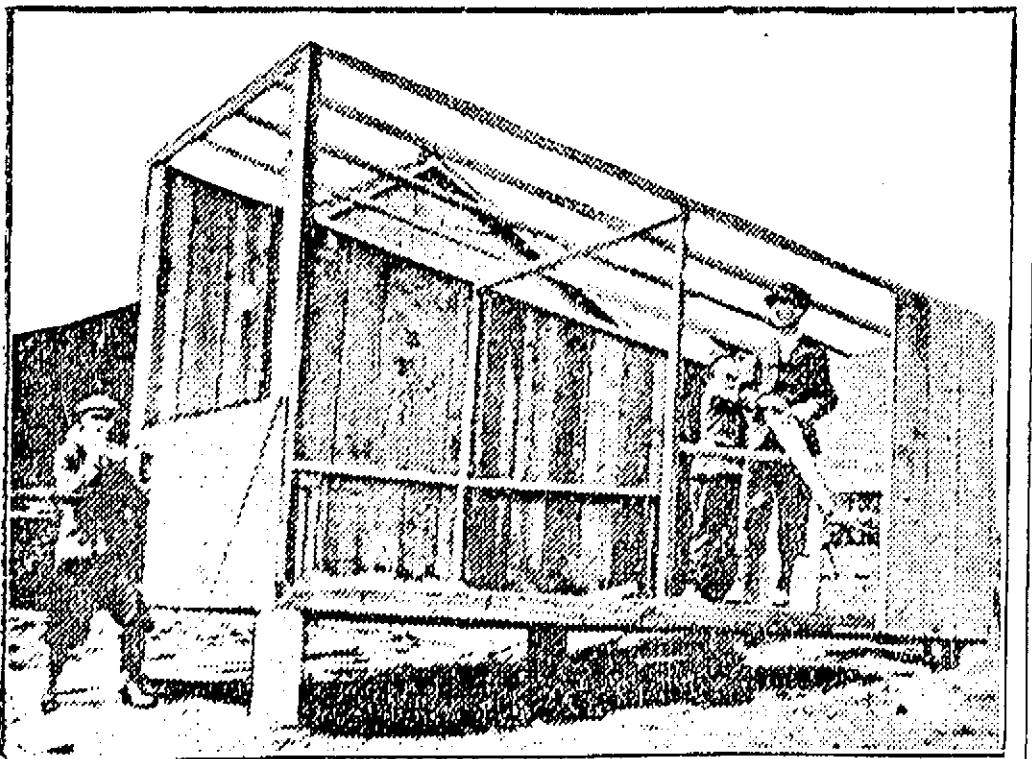
This measure now will be sent to the senate for adjustment of the two houses on appropriation items.

After voting in the committee of the whole to accept an amendment permitting the importation of wine until next May 1, the house later reversed its decision and by a vote of 121 to 58 retained the original senate provision that importation of

## A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)

## BETTER POUMLY HOUSES PAY



Poultry Club Boys Building a Poultry House.

## COMFORT IN HEN HOUSE REQUIRED

Prepare in Early Fall for Cold, Disagreeable Weather When Fowls Are Indoors.

## ESSENTIAL FOR WINTER EGGS

Fresh Air, Dryness, Sunlight, and Space Enough to Keep Chickens Contented Are of Importance— Make Roof Water-tight.

During the summer the poultry-house question has not given the poultry keeper much concern. The chickens have had the freedom of outdoor life most of the time and just so they had a clean, airy place, free from vermin, and covered with a good roof to keep out rain, was about all that was necessary. But as winter approaches and weather conditions are such that the fowls must be confined more, it is essential that their indoor quarters be made as comfortable as possible. This is one of the requisites of winter egg production.

The prime essentials in poultry houses, according to the United States department of agriculture, are fresh air, dryness, sunlight and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. The particular style of house is not important, for a house that gives satisfaction in the North will give good results in the South, but it is preferable to have more open and consequently less expensive houses in the South than in the North. The location should have good water and air drainage so that the floor and yards will be dry, while the house should not occupy a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles. When it is possible, a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected, although this is not essential if there is a good reason for facing the house in a different direction.

## Importance of Roof.

The roof is the most expensive but a most important part of the poultry house, and should be water-tight. Shingle roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal may have a less pitch, or be almost flat; however, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof.

The shed or single-slope roof is adapted to houses up to 16 feet in width. It is one of the easiest styles to construct. It allows a high front to the house, and furnishes a north-south slope for the roof on which roofing paper will last longer than on a roof which faces the south. The combination and semimonitor roofs are adapted for buildings from 10 to 24 feet wide, while either of these styles, or the monitor and the gable roof, may be used for wider buildings. The combination roof on a house over 16 feet wide gives the best head room at the least cost, reduces the amount of surplus air space, and gives a neat appearance to the buildings; while the semimonitor and monitor types are best for wide houses which have a central ally, particularly brooder houses. The semimonitor house usually faces south, while the monitor type of roof is frequently used on buildings facing east or west. The gable roof is used

extensively for two-story buildings, for brooder houses, and for incubator cells. This style of roof is usually canted at or slightly above the eaves, or the gable may be filled with straw or some kind of absorbent material, which tends to keep such houses dry and warm. The A-shaped roof is used for growing coops and colony houses, which, with a wall 18 inches high, provides a large amount of floor space with a minimum amount of lumber, but increases the roof surface, which is the most expensive part of the house.

A large amount of glass in the front of the house makes it warm during the day and cold at night, as glass radiates heat very rapidly. Unbleached muslin, or a light weight or duck cloth, is used for curtains in the front of poultry houses. This cloth should be thin enough to allow a slow circulation of air without a draft, which is supposed to exist throughout the agricultural communities of the United States. It has often been claimed that, whatever else may happen, the honor of the United States will always be sustained by the patriotism of the agricultural classes. In this coming Liberty loan campaign there is an opportunity for the farmers to show their patriotism by subscribing to the full extent of their means.

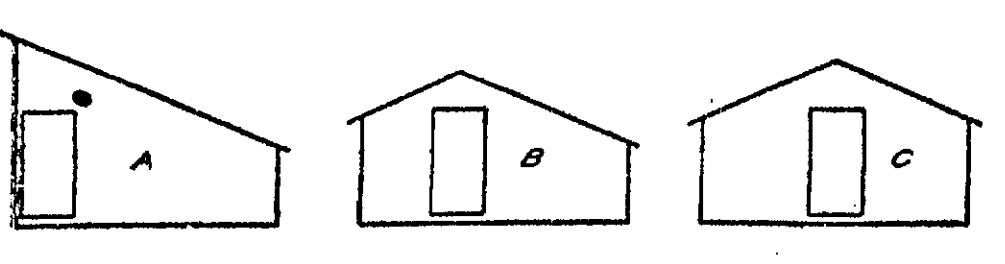
The patriotism that has been shown in the matter of saving food and coal and other war necessities upon demand, and particularly the recent demonstration when a simple request from the fuel administration resulted in practically complete cessation in the use of gasoline on Sundays, has encouraged authorities at the national capital to believe that the same patriotism in the matter of self-sacrifice and desire to win the war will finally touch every branch of labor.

There is no denying that the government has felt a great deal of uneasiness about the labor situation ever since this country entered the war. For the most part it has known that men on the farm, in the ships, and nearly everywhere are working earnestly and industriously in the matter of producing ships and supplies for our overseas army. But there have been many strikes, many days and hours lost.

There has been an estimate that something like half a million good working days have been lost by strikes. During all this time every effort has been made to conciliate the men who have been dissatisfied and the hope is expressed that there will be no need to resort to the drastic legislation which has been predicted. At the time the work-or-fight provision was abandoned in the last draft bill, predictions were made by several senators that it was likely still more drastic legislation might be necessary in order to secure the necessary man power in this country to carry on the war. Such legislation will not be enacted until it has been demonstrated that it is absolutely necessary.

The interior fixtures of the pens should be simple, portable, and inexpensive. Roosts are usually placed next to the end or back walls, six to ten inches above the droppings boards, while the latter are from two to two and one-half feet above the ground. They should all be on the same level, otherwise the birds will crowd and fight to get on the highest roost. Scanting two by three inches or two by four inches, with the upper edges rounded off, makes good roosts with either the wide or narrow surface up. Allow seven to ten inches of roost space per fowl, according to the size of the bird. Roosts should be placed about 15 inches apart, but the outside ones may be within ten inches of the edge of the droppings boards.

Nests may be placed under the droppings boards, on the partition walls, or in any convenient place where they do not take up floor space, and should be arranged so that the birds can get into them easily. They should be 12 to 14 inches square and 12 to 16 inches high, with a strip about four inches on the open side to retain the nesting material. Provide one nest for every four or five hens. Trap nests are essential in any careful breeding work, such as pedigree breeding, or the breeding of exhibition poultry.



Types of Roofs for Poultry House. A, Shed; B, Combination; C, Gable; D, Monitor; E, Semimonitor; F, A-Shaped.

The best are never too good.

Poultry is profitable. No source of meat supply is as rapid or as cheap.

To the dweller in a village, town or city, a well-kept flock of a dozen or 25 good laying hens will prove profitable.

Enthusiasm in the breeder is as necessary as good breeding in the pen.

Comfort makes a hen good natured, and the good natured hen that lays the most eggs.

Cost of 1,000 eggs will pay for stock that will produce three times as many under normal conditions.

It will pay to have trap nests and keep records of your hens if you mean to do business in a business way.

## POULTRY NOTES

Better 25 good birds than 100 inferior ones.

Keep in view the practical, while building up a trade in purebreds.

Purebred fowls are best for farmers as well as for fanciers and city breeders.

Before marketing a hen always consider whether it will be most profitable to keep her, to eat her, or to sell her.

The poultry business will pay good profits—much depends on detail work.

Take only choice specimens to the exhibition and hustle the calls off to market.

Build up the flock, advertise, and as business grows let your advertising grow.

The best breed is the breed that you like best and the one that is best adapted to your conditions.

## HINT TO FARMERS ON LIBERTY LOAN

JUDGE WADE OF IOWA SUGGESTS HOW THEY MAY DETERMINE THEIR SUBSCRIPTION.

## TEST OF THEIR PATRIOTISM

Present Sacrifices Not Comparable to Those Made During the Civil War—Durbin of Indiana Hits Roosevelt Presidential Boom.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN, Washington.—An idea was advanced by a government official recently in regard to the coming Liberty loan which ought to be considered carefully by people in the rural districts, particularly those who live on farms. Judge Wade of Iowa was responsible for putting the idea into the heads of government officials. His argument to the farmers in regard to the Liberty loans is this: Let every farming community, say an agricultural county, figure up just what its taxable valuation is in the matter of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry. Let every individual farmer take stock of what his tax returns are for these various articles which are produced on the farms and of which the surplus is sent to market. Then let him consider what was the cash value of his stock and produce before the war, and also figure what that stock value is now. Let him consider just what he is inuring his property to the war and then if he doesn't have an idea that he'd better put some of the profits into Liberty loans he is looking in that patriotic which is supposed to exist throughout the agricultural communities of the United States. It has often been claimed that, whatever else may happen, the honor of the United States will always be sustained by the patriotism of the agricultural classes. In this coming Liberty loan campaign there is an opportunity for the farmers to show their patriotism by subscribing to the full extent of their means.

Former Governor Durbin of Indiana came to Washington and put a spoke in the Roosevelt presidential wheel which was revolving very rapidly up to that time. Durbin had a conference with a number of Republican senators and representatives and he told them very frankly that Roosevelt would not do. It is supposed that he talked to men who sympathized with his views. Durbin suggested that either Senator Weeks of Massachusetts or Governor Lowden of Illinois would make an acceptable candidate and thought they would poll the fall Republican strength. Speaking of Roosevelt, he said: "If Roosevelt should run again President Wilson he would be the worst beaten man that ever was a candidate for the presidency." Of course Durbin would modify that somewhat, but it is supposed that he meant since the Republican party was organized. He probably failed to recall that in 1912 Taft received only eight electoral votes. It is yet a little too early to have presidential bounds get well under way.

The war department has found a way to use "conscientious objectors." These objectors are drafted men whose religious beliefs are along the line of peace-at-any-price. Ever since the first draft army officials have been puzzling over the proper way to handle men who honestly believe that all war is wrong. These men refused to drill or carry a rifle or do anything entailed to it there for killing things. Doing chores around the camp, peeling potatoes and the like, was given a trial but didn't work. There were plenty of soldiers available for doing that work in their spare time. A method has now been devised by which objectors are furloughed and placed on farms as farm laborers. They remain under control of the cantonment commanders and if not actually fighting are doing the next best thing.

The new chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee is a man of a number of titles. Before he came to congress he was Professor Foss; then he became Congressman Foss; now he is Chairman Foss; but he also has a title which is not often used, which is Farmer Foss. The Ohio congressman is one of the most accomplished scholars in the house of representatives. He is also particularly well informed on foreign relations and on all other subjects of national importance. On this account he is always listened to attentively when he addresses the house. He also does farm work when he gets time.

All sorts of questions are asked in the consideration of the water power bill. For instance, quite a number of men are very anxious to know whether we are going to destroy Niagara falls, Niagara rapids, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence river. Congressman Humphreys of Mississippi was very much exercised over these questions, more so than New York congressman. Congressman Dempsey of New York made a rather similar report about Humphreys coming all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to look after the interests of New York and other Western border states. Many New Yorkers think the value of the rapids in the matter of scenic beauty can be improved and the power of that water also used for commercial purposes.

The sacrifices which the people are making now are small compared to those they made in the days of the Civil war. Said a woman whose husband was in the war, and who is now a very old lady: "My husband enlisted as a soldier in a Minnesota regiment. I had three small children. We had to live on my pay of \$15 a month and such other resources as we could get out of a farm on the frontier. While my husband was away in the South

Diplomacy. "Mrs. Green has another new hat, and I—" "My dear, Mrs. Green has to have new hats. If she were as pretty and as attractive as you are she wouldn't have to depend on the milliner so much."

Next Morning, They Say. Kidd—Well, it isn't a crime to get点钟, you know.

Kidd—No, but I understand it's extremely bad taste.

The poultry business will pay good profits—much depends on detail work.

Take only choice specimens to the exhibition and hustle the calls off to market.

Build up the flock, advertise, and as business grows let your advertising grow.

The best breed is the breed that you like best and the one that is best adapted to your conditions.

A fierce Indian war broke out in our state and we were driven from home and lost everything. Afterwards my husband was very severely wounded and when he came home was unable to do any kind of work. Our situation was similar to that of thousands, but we never heard any complaint of the government, and all this time our energies were bent upon supporting the government and saving the Union."

## Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals, or other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committee, in co-operation with the United States bureau of education and the public school authorities. Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

The answer of the publicity bureau to the two sections of the poster referring to the transportation of men and the building of ships follows: "At the moment the bulletin boards of Germany scoffed the possibility of America sending a force to France, there were already more than a million fighting men overseas, and transports, walled about by the American navy, were bearing every month hundreds of thousands more. The gauge is set and the summer of 1918 will see 4,000,000 fighting American men in France. Nor will there be a lack of ships to transport and sustain them. The Liberty Bond buyer is fast giving to America a merchant marine that will be the peer of any in the world. America launched in July alone 635,001 tons. Losses to allied and neutral shipping combined, from every cause, for the last six months, amounted to 2,083,393 tons.

WOODROW WILSON. By the President: ROBERT LANSTING, Secretary of State.

## REVEALS FOES' DIRE STRAITS

German Poster Reproduced by Bureau of Publicity Proof of Shattered Morale of Enemy.

A poster recently issued by the imperial German government in an effort to belie the participation of America in the war and thus strengthen the morale of her people from the text of one of the most striking pieces of literature that the bureau of publicity of the war loan organization has prepared for use in the forthcoming Fourth Liberty loan.

The center of the poster is devoted to a drawing showing New York city on one side of the Atlantic and a tremendous explosion on the other side, probably somewhere in France. Two sinking vessels are shown in the line of travel between New York and France, while in the offing are two U-boats securely afloat. "Opportunity for the German U-boats!" is the title line for this section of the poster. The line of travel in which the boats are striking bears this inscription: "America—Europe. Distance 200 times greater than from England to France mainland." In a corner of this section of the poster are the names of Serbia, Montenegro, Italy, Romania, Russia and Bulgaria. They are still in the order named under another exploding figure representative of the European war, and the names of all the countries except Italy are crossed out, indicating that they have been eliminated from the struggle by the Huns.

The title of the poster is "Can America's Entry Make a Decision of the War?" Integral sections of it attempt to convince the reader that America's army cannot take the place of Russia's withdrawn forces; that the United States cannot build enough ships to have any effect on the result of the war, and that the U-boats will destroy virtually all the ships that America can build when those ships attempt to cross the ocean.

Two millions of the boats have been painted and will be distributed in various parts of the country, particularly in theaters where Liberty Loan speakers take the book as their text.

Every effort is made in the wording and the illustrations of the poster to minimize and ridicule the efforts of the United States in the war. A striking example of this is found in the figure of Uncle Sam, who is pictured as a callous individual who wears an American flag with nine stars and five stripes around his plug hat and smokes a long-stemmed pipe. He also appears to be wearing spats or dancing pumps.

The enormous figure of a Russian soldier is the first object on the poster to strike the eye. He stands with hands in his overcoat pockets, indifferent of the fact that he is through fighting. Beside him stands Uncle Sam holding a small figure, designed to represent the United States army. In

the poster it is this striking quotation from Secretary McAdoo: "The Fourth Liberty loan is the banner which will precede the victorious thrust of our army."

Now that the fourth loan is upon us we must fasten our minds upon a further fact:

The loan will not be a complete success unless every individual bases his subscription on a budget.

That is to say, he must know just how much he is getting and just how much he is spending, and he must subscribe with this knowledge in mind.

The day for guesswork has gone. The country is stripping for action. We must know what we can do. Then we shall be surprised at the outcome.

We have learned:

1. That buying Liberty Bonds is a good investment.

2. That the money the government gets from them is absolutely necessary.

3. That the money is being well spent.

his right hand. In his left hand Uncle Sam carries a banner which bears the inscription, "America threatens to send transports of one-half million men. But it cannot ship them!" Below Uncle Sam are these words: "It is impossible for America to train and fit out in time for the European war a suitable and sufficiently large army and provide it with the necessary enforcement." The concluding of this section of the poster is "Russia's army of millions could not down Germany, and on the skirt of the Russian soldier's overcoat are printed these words: "Russia used up altogether fifteen million men in vain!"

On the opposite side of the poster is this epithet: "England's sea power and England's merchant marine have not decided the war!" Below this line appears a huge figure intended to represent the English shipping facilities at the outbreak of the war, which bears these words: "England went into the war with twenty million gross registered tons of freight space."

Alongside this figure of a ship is a drawing designed to show Uncle Sam carrying the United States tonnage under his left arm. The caption above Uncle Sam reads: "Can America replace England on sea?" On the ship which Uncle Sam carries is printed this inscription: "Three million gross registry tons" and below that is another inscription which says: "At the beginning of the war America had only a tonnage of three million gross registered tons." Commenting on these statements, the poster further declares "America cannot increase her gross registered tons for 1918 by more than two to two and a half million tons. Our U-boats sink twice as quickly as England and America can build!"

The answer of the publicity bureau to the two sections of the poster referring to the transportation of men and the building of ships follows: "At the moment the bulletin boards of Germany scoffed the possibility of America sending a force to France, there were already more than a million fighting men overseas, and transports, walled about by the American navy, were bearing every month hundreds of thousands more. The gauge is set and the summer of 1918 will see 4,000,000 fighting American men in France. Nor will there be a lack of ships to transport and sustain them. The Liberty Bond buyer is fast giving to America a merchant marine that will be the peer of any in the world. America launched in July alone 635,001 tons. Losses to allied and neutral shipping combined, from every cause, for the last six months, amounted to 2,083,393 tons.

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# \$6,000,000,000 SIZE OF NEW LOAN

McAdoo in Speech at New York  
Says Issue Will Bear  
4 1-4 Per Cent.

## URGES ALL TO BUY BONDS

Secretary Says We Cannot Lick the  
Kaiser Unless We Back Up Pershing and Our Boys in  
France.

New York, Sept. 26.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the fourth Liberty loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury. In an address here on Tuesday night, outlining the government's plan for the campaign, which starts next Saturday.

The share allotted to the New York federal reserve district is \$1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent of the loan. The share allotted to the Chicago district is 14 per cent, or \$870,000,000. The Boston and Philadelphia quotas are \$500,000,000 each and Cleveland is to receive \$600,000,000.

The loan, which will bear 4 1/4 per cent interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1938, unless the government should exercise its reserved right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

Asserting that, without the vast sum "we cannot lick the kaiser," Mr. McAdoo made a special appeal for the subscriptions of corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third Liberty loan indicated that wealthy corporations and persons of large means had not responded "commensurately with their abilities to help."

He pointed out that of the 18,000,000 Americans who subscribed for the last loan, only 22,500, including corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third Liberty loan indicated that wealthy corporations and persons of large means had not responded "commensurately with their abilities to help."

"It would be preposterous," he said, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than \$10,000 each to their government in Liberty bonds."

Applauded by a crowd which filled Carnegie hall, Mr. McAdoo said, in part:

"The treasury of the United States asks the American people to subscribe to the fourth Liberty loan, \$6,000,000,000. This money is needed to carry on the war. We cannot lick the kaiser without it. We cannot restore peace to the world and re-establish liberty and democracy without it."

"We are building a great merchant marine. Upon completion it will be the largest, most efficient and modern merchant fleet in the world. The money used for this purpose is an investment of inestimable value to the American people."

Asserting that "everybody should buy bonds," Mr. McAdoo continued:

"I was asked not long ago what arguments could be made for the fourth Liberty loan. I replied immediately, 'Pershing and our heroes in France.' No other argument is necessary."

"What we must do in America is to keep the pressure high. Now that we have the kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run, let us not relax effort but intensify effort. Keep hitting hard and smashing harder. That is the way to win surely and quickly. That is the way to eliminate the Rhine; that is the way to open an American parade on Unter den Linden."

Washington, Sept. 23.—President Wilson on Friday proclaimed Saturday, October 12, the four hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America, as Liberty day, and called upon all citizens to celebrate it and to stimulate a generous response to the fourth Liberty loan.

President in Proclaiming Event Calls for Celebration to Stimulate Fourth Loan.

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## BULGARS FLEE IN MACEDONIA

Entente Cavalry Only Three Miles  
From Frontier—Take 10,000  
Prisoners.

## 2 TURK ARMIES WIPE OUT

British Forces Under Gen. Allenby  
Trap 40,000 Ottoman Troops in  
Palestine and Take 25,000  
Captives.

Paris, Sept. 25.—French, Serbian, British, Italian and Greek armies all continued to advance against the Bulgars and Germans in Macedonia, according to dispatches received from the front on Monday night. The enemy has been forced to evacuate the whole line from Dolcan to a point west of the Vardar river.

Entente allied cavalry was three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the region of Strumitsa, according to latest reports. The Eleventh German division was reported to have been cut from the main Bulgarian army and to be retreating in disorder.

The First Bulgarian army in the region of Monastir and Bitola has been cut off from communication with the Second army, in the Doiran sector.

The Franco-Serbian troops are pursuing the Bulgarian army, which is in full retreat. The entente allies now command the mountain zone, from which they will be able to debouch in the plains. According to the dispatches, the Serbians have already captured between 9,000 and 10,000 prisoners and 120 guns.

The Italian troops in Macedonia have advanced an average of more than seven miles in pursuit of the Germans and Bulgarians and have taken 10 villages and numerous prisoners, according to a report from the Rome war office.

As the result of the heavy pressure of the entente allied forces, the enemy has evacuated the whole line from Dolcan to a point west of the Vardar.

Serbian troops have cut the main railway line between Uskub and Salonika, and are on the western bank of the Vardar river. Since September 15 the Serbians have advanced 40 miles.

London, Sept. 25.—Reports from the Palestine front indicate that none of the Turkish force of at least 40,000 men trapped by the British through the seizure of the last of the passages of the Jordan can get away.

Virtually the entire Turkish force is or will be accounted for in killed, wounded and prisoners. Hundreds of stragglers are being found wandering about in the mountainous country almost, without a leader or a purpose.

Twenty-five thousand Turkish prisoners and 200 guns had been captured up to Sunday evening by General Allenby's forces pushing northward through Palestine.

The war office announcement says that the Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies virtually have ceased to exist. The entire transport of these two armies was captured by the British.

Seizure by the British of the crossings of the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Dimser on Sunday morning shut the last avenue of escape to the Turks west of the Jordan.

London, Sept. 25.—British cavalry, pushing up the Mediterranean coast of Palestine, have occupied Haifa and Acre, it is officially announced. Allied troops have reached Es-Salt, 15 miles northwest of Amman. The total number of Turks taken prisoner will exceed the 25,000 already reported. General Allenby's remarkable success in Palestine was achieved against a total enemy strength of 100,000 Turks, according to unofficial dispatches reaching London.

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## FORD CAR OWNERS NOTICE

I have taken over the agency for the Jorgenson Primer, the greatest necessary accessory ever put on a Ford car. No trouble in starting these cool evenings. Have one in my car which I have given a fair trial and recommend it very highly. This primer fits the engine of some of the best cars in the country today. If interested you can inspect the one on my car any day. A. B. Sutor, at the Tribune office.

## GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, October 3, 1918

Published by—

W. A. DRUMM &amp; A. B. SUTOR

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SEVERAL SHADES  
OF BROWN COLOR

It seems in this coming election there are several shades of brown, especially among the congressmen, and while the voters are not particularly against this color under ordinary circumstances, they do object to it when it has become so faded out and begins to border on the ugly. This is what some of the politicians are trying to do.

Mr. Edward E. Browne, who has been representing this district in Congress, down at Washington, and they seem to be determined to put Mr. Browne upon the political shelf and substitute for him a Mr. Brown who is running for congress on the democratic ticket.

There are some men in the country, mostly politicians, who would rather see their man elected than to win the war. There are men who are republicans and democratic for revolution, but all of them are not revolutionists, for there are others who are for winning the war first and then looking after political matters afterwards. These latter men are true Americans who have in their hearts the welfare of America above all things, and they are men that are working for the good of their country and not for their own particular good.

A number of republicans from this neck of the woods held a meeting at Stevens Point last week. So far as we can learn they were mostly all republicans, altho there may have been democrats in the lot, and from what they had to say right out in the meeting Edward E. Browne is not going to receive much support from these gentlemen and they are not all afraid to say so. Among the other things done at the meeting there were some resolutions passed concerning Mr. Browne, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved that republicans and democrats of the Eighth congressional district of Wisconsin, in conference assembled at the city of Stevens Point this 25th day of September, 1918, for the purpose of considering, regardless of political affiliation, which candidate for representative in Congress in said district should receive the support of loyal voters of said district, do hereby declare it to be the judgment of the conference that E. E. Browne, the republican, is entitled to the right to claim the support of the loyal voters of the Eighth congressional district, regardless of party, should support and vote for John W. Brown, the democratic candidate, whose Americanism and loyalty are unquestioned.

Stevens Point, Wis., Sept. 25, 1918. (Signed) GEORGE H. NELSON T. W. BRAZEAU G. M. HILL A. G. FELKER.

**SCANDINAVIANS NOW SEE**  
THAT ALLES WILL WIN

"Norway, and indeed all of the Scandinavian countries, have an unbounded admiration for the spirit of America as evinced in the war,"

So says Laurits S. Svane, formerly United States minister to Denmark and now a member of Minnesota, who came back to America from Christiania a short time ago and told, in an interview in the New York Times, of a growing conviction among the Scandinavian peoples that the Allies would win the war.

Mr. Svane, of Fredrick, Wis., a commercial service in the Union church, last Sunday.

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The town board appointed Axel Peterson to take Frank Gallagher place who recently moved away.

Mr. Lundstrom and family of Alpena visited Sunday at the C. W. Lundberg home.

Mr. N. Jensen entertained a large number of friends Thursday afternoon and a very nice time was enjoyed.

Miss Ella Shoer has returned from Milwaukee where she has been visiting.

Frank Gacke left Saturday for Wautoma where he will visit his sisters for some time.

The ladies aid will meet in October with Mrs. C. W. Deltz.

A large number of friends of Mrs. Namieski accorded her surprise Sunday afternoon, it being her forty-first birthday.

Rev. S. H. Stoeck of Fredrick, Wis., a commercial service in the Union church, last Sunday.

The town board appointed Axel Peterson to take Frank Gallagher place who recently moved away.

Mr. Lundstrom and family of Alpena visited Sunday at the C. W. Lundberg home.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Benson and family spent Sunday night at the J. Knight home.

A number of our young folks spent Sunday night at the W. W. Moll home.

Leslie Niemier received a sad message from Burlington, Ill., telling of the death of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walter spent Sunday night at the Chas. Voight home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moll received word from their son, William, that he arrived safely in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Voight received a letter from their son, Arthur, who is in France. He says he likes the country first rate.

**CORN VERSUS KAISER**  
Wood county has been spoken of as the land of corn, cows and clover. Without good seed, corn and clover will be broken. Corn and Kaiser are two words that go together, but a lot of good seed corn safely saved and cured will be one short of the mark.

Mr. Robt. Sanger and Mrs. Frank Pribbinov of Grand Rapids were called to the bedside of their mother, Mrs. A. Haas who is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Rutz are entertaining relatives from Manning, Iowa, this week.

Miss Helen Wipfler, teacher in district No. 2 visited her home in Fremont from Friday until Sunday.

**REMINGTON**

Mrs. A. Hass who has been very sick for the past four weeks is still in very poor health and no change for better in her condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lowe and son, James were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roulee of Pittsville the fore part of the week.

Miss Edna Young is spending the week in Almond at the home of her uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Benson and family spent Sunday night at the J. Knight home.

Mrs. W. Schorle reports her son, John, as having gotten over the ocean safely.

**TEN MILE CREEK**

Don't forget the church in the belt schoolhouse Sunday.

The children of Dist. No. 2 are having a two weeks vacation here. The teacher, Edna Rath returned to her home in Grand Rapids.

If we have a few more weeks of nice weather the potato crop will be harvested in this vicinity.

A dance will be given at the John T. Crotty Burke homes on the Portage road Saturday the 5th. Good music, ladies please bring supper.

Come one, come all and have another good time.

George Krohn called at the Matthews home Saturday.

Walter Mathews and sister called at the Tesser home on the river bottoms. Thursday evening.

The young people of our vicinity will go to the Kinnickinnic home Sunday evening.

The Tesser home last Sunday.

Many have attended the social at the Chester school house Saturday and report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Ramsey of here called at the Tesser farm one evening of last week.

Walter Mathews with his sisters and brothers visited Friday evening with their brother, George of Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jero of Grand Rapids visited over Sunday with Mrs. E. Lee of here.

The Oesterreicher girls visited with the Matthews' children on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roddis of Nekoosa and son, Edwin, visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Haas on Sunday.

Mrs. J. McQuade and daughter, Mrs. L. Haas during her illness.

Mrs. C. Melvin of Union Center, is a guest at the Haas home with the Spanish influenza.

Rock Beach called at the Matthews home on Wednesday of last week.

George Krohn and Irene Mathews visited at the old Tesser farm on Thursday of last week.

The boys of this vicinity are among the sick ones in Camp Grant; who have been taken down with the Spanish influenza.

John E. Haas and son, Louis, visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Haas on Tuesday.

Mrs. Otto Barwoski of Manning, Iowa, is here to care for her mother, Mrs. A. Haas during her illness.

Mrs. C. Melvin of Union Center, is a guest at the Haas home with the Spanish influenza.

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C. S. Lowe, J. F. Lowe and Miss Minnie White were business visitors at Grand Rapids Sept. 24th.

W. W. CLARK, Food Agent

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

## DIST. NO. 3, STERRY

SIGEL

RUDOLPH

Rudolph is mourning the death of her first soldier when Lawrence Aley passed away Monday morning, Sept. 30th, of Spanish Influenza and pneumonia at the Swenson school in Kansas City, Mo., where he was born.

Peter Olson was a business caller at Stevens Point last week.

Earl Ruggles returned home on Tuesday from Ashland where he has been visiting relatives for a length of time.

Miss Alma Peters of Grand Rapids was a week end visitor at the J. Weinberg home.

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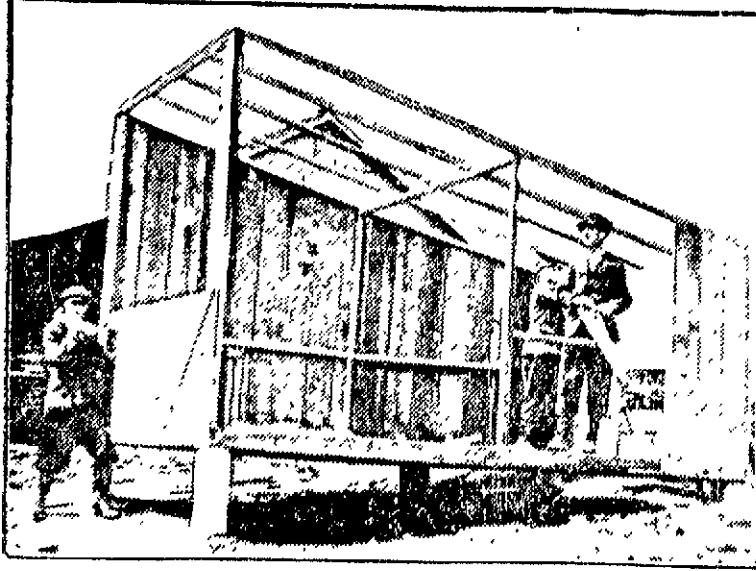
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# A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

## BETTER Poultry HOUSES PAY



Poultry Club Boys Building a Poultry House.

## COMFORT IN HEN HOUSE REQUIRED

Prepare in Early Fall for Cold, Disagreeable Weather When Fowls Are Indoors.

## ESSENTIAL FOR WINTER EGGS

Fresh Air, Dryness, Sunlight, and Space Enough to Keep Chickens Contented Are of Importance—Make Roof Watertight.

During the summer the poultry house question has not given the poultry keeper much concern. The chickens have had the freedom of outdoor life most of the time and just so they had a clean, airy place, free from vermin, and covered with a good roof to keep out rain, was about all that was necessary. But as winter approaches and weather conditions are such that the fowls must be confined more, it is essential that their indoor quarters be made as comfortable as possible. This is one of the requisites of winter egg production.

The prime essentials in poultry houses, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, are fresh air, dryness, sunlight and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. The particular style of house is not important, for a house that gives satisfaction in the North will also give good results in the South, but it is preferable to have more open and consequently less expensive houses in the South than in the North. The location should have good water and air drainage so that the door and yard will be dry, while the house should not occupy a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles. When it is possible, a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected, although this is not essential if there is any good reason for facing the house in a different direction.

### Importance of Roof.

The roof is the most expensive but a most important part of the poultry house, and should be water-tight. Shingle roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal may have a less pitch, or be almost flat; however, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof.

The shed or single-slope roof is adapted to houses up to 16 feet in width. It is one of the easiest styles to construct. It allows a high front to the house, and furnishes a north-easter slope for the roof on which roofing paper will last longer than on a roof which faces the south. The combination and semimonitor roofs are adapted for buildings from 16 to 24 feet wide, while either of these styles, or the monitor and the gable roof, may be used for wider buildings. The combination roof on a house over 16 feet wide gives the best head room at the least cost, reduces the amount of surplus air space, and gives a neat appearance to the buildings; while the semimonitor and monitor types are best for wide houses which have a central alley, particularly broader houses. The semimonitor house usually faces south, while the monitor type of roof is frequently used on buildings facing east or west. The gable roof is used

when the monitor and the gable roof, may be used for wider buildings.

The interior fixtures of the pens should be simple, portable, and inexpensive. Roosts are usually placed next to the end or back walls, six to ten inches above the drooping boards, while the latter are from two to two and one-half feet above the ground. There has been no estimate that something like half a million good working days have been lost by sickness. During all this time every effort has been made to conciliate the men who have been dissatisfied and the hope is expressed that there will be no need to resort to the drastic legislation which has been predicted. At the time the work-or-fight provision was abandoned in the last draft bill, predictions were made by several senators that it was likely still more drastic legislation might be necessary in order to secure the necessary man power in this country to carry on the war. Such legislation will not be enacted until it has been demonstrated that it is absolutely necessary.

There seem to be two kinds of German propaganda loose in the United States. One of them is of that insidious character which constantly finds its way into the public prints as news items misrepresenting conditions in the United States and trying to poison our people against putting forth every effort to win the war. The other consists of statements in regard to Germany. For some reason or other there has been a systematic effort made to convince the people in this country that the German people are not in earnest in the war; that they are not behind their government; and that they are in a deplorable condition. Photographs taken in Germany during the past year or two tend to show that the horrible condition which is alleged to exist among the people has been exaggerated for some purpose. The people who are familiar with the Germans know that they are supporting their government with more earnestness than has ever been shown in any nation in Europe with the single exception of France. Evidently this propaganda regarding the breaking down of German support is for the purpose of discouraging extra effort on the part of the people of the United States.

The sacrifices which the people are making now are small compared to those they made in the days of the Civil war. Said a woman whose husband was in the war, and who is now a very old lady: "My husband enlisted as a soldier in a Minnesota regiment. I had three small children. We had to live on his pay of \$15 a month and such other resources as we could get out of a farm on the frontier. While my husband was away in the South

Better 25 good birds than 100 inferior ones.

Keep in view the practical, while building up a trade in purebreds.

Poultry is profitable. No source of meat supply is as rapid or as cheap.

To the dweller in a village, town or city, a well-kept flock of a dozen or 25 good laying hens will prove profitable.

Enthusiasm in the breeder is as necessary as good breeding in the pen.

Comfort makes a hen good natured, and it's the good natured hen that lays the most eggs.

Cost of 1,000 eggs will pay for stock that will produce three times as many under normal conditions.

It will pay to have trap nests and keep records of your hens if you mean to do business in a business way.

The best breed is the breed that you like best and the one that is best adapted to your conditions.

## HINT TO FARMERS ON LIBERTY LOAN

JUDGE WADE OF IOWA SUGGESTS HOW THEY MAY DETERMINE THEIR SUBSCRIPTION.

### TEST OF THEIR PATRIOTISM

Present Sacrifices Not Comparable to Those Made During the Civil War—Durbin of Indiana Hits Roosevelt Presidential Boom.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—An idea was advanced by a government official recently in regard to the coming Liberty loan which ought to be considered carefully by people in the rural districts, particularly those who live on farms. Judge Wade of Iowa was responsible for putting the idea into the heads of government officials. His argument to the farmers in regard to the Liberty loans is this: Let every farming community, say an agricultural county, figure up just what its taxable valuation is in the matter of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry. Let every individual farmer take stock of what his tax returns are for these various articles which are produced on the farm and of which the surplus is sent to market. Then let him consider what was the cash value of his stock and produce before the war, and also figure what that stock value is now. Let him consider just what he is making out of the war, and then if he doesn't have an idea that he'd better put some of the profits into Liberty loans he is lacking in that patriotism which is tends to keep such houses dry and warm. The A-shaped roof is used for growing crops and colony houses which, with a wall 18 inches high, provides a large amount of floor space with a minimum amount of lumber, but increases the roof surface, which is the most expensive part of the house.

A large amount of glass in the front of the house makes it warm during the day and cold at night, as glass radiates heat very rapidly. Double-hung, mustard or a light weight or duck cloth, is used for curtains in the front of poultry houses. This cloth should be thin enough to allow the free circulation of air without a draft, which object is defeated by using too heavy a grade of duck or by oiling or painting the cloth. The front of the house should be high, enough so that the windows or openings will allow the sun to shine well back during the winter.

### Good Floor Important.

The best kind of a floor depends upon the soil and the use of the house. On light, sandy, well-drained soils a dirt floor is satisfactory, especially for small or colony houses. Such floors should be from two to six inches higher than the outside ground surface, and it is advisable to renew them each year by removing the contaminated surface down to clean soil, and to refill with fresh sand or fine gravel and earth. A board floor is generally used where the level of the floor in the house is from one to three feet above the ground surface and in permanent houses on land which is not well drained. Board floors harbor rats and rots quickly, and should be raised some distance off the ground so that rats and dogs can get under them, which also allows a free circulation of air to prevent the wood from rotting. Permanent floors are adapted to long permanent buildings, brooder houses, incubator cells, and to all permanent houses where an artificial floor is required and can be built on the ground level. These floors are easy to clean, very sanitary, rat proof, and comparatively inexpensive. If one has a supply of gravel or sharp sand.

The interior fixtures of the pens should be simple, portable, and inexpensive. Roosts are usually placed next to the end or back walls, six to ten inches above the drooping boards, while the latter are from two to two and one-half feet above the ground. There has been no estimate that something like half a million good working days have been lost by sickness. During all this time every effort has been made to conciliate the men who have been dissatisfied and the hope is expressed that there will be no need to resort to the drastic legislation which has been predicted. At the time the work-or-fight provision was abandoned in the last draft bill, predictions were made by several senators that it was likely still more drastic legislation might be necessary in order to secure the necessary man power in this country to carry on the war. Such legislation will not be enacted until it has been demonstrated that it is absolutely necessary.

The war department has finally found a way to use "conscientious objectors." These objectors are drafted men whose religious beliefs are along the line of peace-at-any-price. Since the first draft army officials have been puzzling over the proper way to handle men who honestly believe that all war is wrong. These men refused to drill or carry a rifle or do anything calculated to fit them for killing. Doing chores around the camp, peeling potatoes and the like, was given a trial but didn't work. There were plenty of soldiers available for doing this work in their spare time. A method has now been devised by which objectors are thoroughly and placed on farms as farm laborers. They remain under control of the commanding commanders and if not actually fighting are doing the next best thing.

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The poster recently issued by the imperious German government in an effort to belittle the participation of America in the war, and thus strengthen the morale of the German people, is a most remarkable effort in the matter of producing ships and supplies for our overseas army. But there have been many strikes, many days and hours lost, there has been no estimate that something like half a million good working days have been lost by sickness. During all this time every effort has been made to conciliate the men who have been dissatisfied and the hope is expressed that there will be no need to resort to the drastic legislation which has been predicted. At the time the work-or-fight provision was abandoned in the last draft bill, predictions were made by several senators that it was likely still more drastic legislation might be necessary in order to secure the necessary man power in this country to carry on the war. Such legislation will not be enacted until it has been demonstrated that it is absolutely necessary.

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**SPANISH INFLUENZA**

Just now the "Spanish Influenza" is spreading throughout the country, it is somewhat more severe than the grip, but very much along the same lines. The following rules have been issued to the army and apply as well to people in general:

1. Avoid needless crowding. Influenza is a crowd disease.
2. Smother your coughs and sneezes. Others do not want the germs which you throw away.
3. Cover nose, and your mouth, made to breathe through. Got the habit?
4. Remember the three C's—clean mouth, clean skin and clean clothes.
5. Try to keep cool when you walk, and warm when you ride and sleep.

6. Open the windows—always at home at night; at the office when practical.

7. Food will win the war if you give it a chance. Help by choosing and chewing your food well.

Your fate may be in your own hands. Wash your hands before eating.

8. Don't let the waste products of digestion accumulate. Drink glasses or two of water on getting up.

10. Don't use a napkin, towel, spoon, fork, glass or cup which has been used by another person and not washed.

11. Avoid tight clothes. Tight shoes, tight gloves. Seek to make nature your ally, not your enemy.

12. When the air is pure, breathe all of it you can. Breathe deeply.

**HOME CANNING DISPLAY**

The Food Conservation Committee of the Council of Defense has arranged for a Home Canning Display at Johnson & H.H. Co.'s store, Farmers' Week, Oct. 8 to 12. Prizes of fifty cents and second prizes of twenty-five cents will be given for the best jars of not less than one pint of the following: Canned corn, peas, string beans, asparagus, greens, tomatoes; canned raspberries, blue berries, apples, peaches and cherries; canned chicken, any other canned meat; canned salmon, salmon mousse, or pure sugar substitute. A first prize of one dollar and a second prize of twenty-five cents will be given for the most collections, consisting of canned fruit, vegetables, meats, pickles, jams and jellies.

Prizes will be redeemed in thrif stamps. Entries close Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Judging will be based upon the appearance as it is not in accordance with the spirit of food conservation to open jars for tasting.

Gerhart Kersten of the town of Stiel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

**Mrs. Edgar Kellogg  
Teacher of Violin****Classes Beginning First Week in September**

All wishing to join the beginners class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special prices for the first four lessons.

**For Sale!**

Bargains in Rebuilt  
Top Buggies,  
Open Buggies,  
Light Spring Wagons  
Lumber Wagons.

We also do all kinds of  
Auto Painting,  
Upholstering,  
General Repairing,  
and Blacksmithing.

**SWEET CARRIAGE WORKS**

Baker St., East Side.

**COAL AND WOOD**

The Best  
Grades at  
Reasonable  
Prices.

Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiest are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.

CALL US UP AT  
Phone 416 or 5

**BOSSERT BROTHERS  
WOOD AND COAL YARDS**

All Opticians Claim To  
Make Them—

I make the EYES PROVE  
the GLASSES are CORRECT  
or they do not leave my establish-  
ment.

If your Glasses are correct  
today, you ensure PERFECTION,  
if not, the Glasses should  
be discarded and CORRECT  
GLASSES worn—do not ex-  
periment—visit

**LOUIS REICHEL**

**LETTER FROM FRANCE**

Somewhere in France, August 18, 1918

Dear Parents:

Haven't much news to write this time because we have been up in no man's land, that is it was once but it belongs to the French now again and believe me its a pretty warm place up there. Expect that you have read all about what the Americans did there. Well so there but I am in no to try to write about it but nevertheless they sure had him on the go and we had a hell of time trying to catch him to. They handed him a package that he won't forget for a while. We believe that our company has a horse shoe hangin' over us as we didn't lose a man killed altho we had several wounded and we lost a few horses, haven't time just now to describe everything to you, but will send you what I can get of your letters and I am sure glad to hear from you only wish you would write more often. Was awful sorry to hear of Uncle Fred's death, wish I could of been there, read the full account of it in the Tribune which I got regular. Got a letter from Fern the other day and am going to answer it just as soon as I get time, would like to tell it now but haven't time, but tell her I will write if you happen to see her.

Your son,  
Henry Karnatz.

**MEANING OF STARS**

A blue star is used to represent each person, man or woman, in the military or naval service of the United States.

For those killed in action a gold star will be substituted for the blue star or superimposed on it in such a manner as to entirely cover it.

For those wounded in action a silver star will be substituted for the blue star or superimposed on it in such a manner as to entirely cover it.

Use of the star in this manner would be limited to those entitled to the official wound chevron which is awarded to those receiving wounds in action with the enemy or disabled by a gas attack necessitating treatment by a medical officer.

For those who subsequently die from such wounds or gas disablement, the gold star will be superimposed on the silver in such a manner as to leave a margin of silver around the gold.

For those disabled of invalided home by injury or disease incurred in the service in the military or naval service, a silver star will be superimposed on the blue star in such a manner as to leave a margin of blue around the silver.

For those who subsequently die in the result of such accident or disease contracted in line of duty, and who were not officially represented by a silver star superimposed on the blue star in such manner as to entirely cover it, leaving however, the margin of blue.

**AN IMMENSE ARMY**

With the new registration held on Thursday of last week, opened one of the largest draft calls this country ever knew. Approximately it calls to the colors 12,000,000 men from 18 to 45 years of age. Approximately 1,000,000 of the men must be called to the colors under the new selective service law in order to keep the antontions filled next month was emphasized in a statement made last week by Provost Marshal Crowder, who stated that the drawing to determine the order in which registrants are to be called probably will be held not later than October 2 and that the first of the new recruits will be inducted into the service by October 15.

Because of this emergency, all of the officials connected with the complicated draft machinery have been called upon to make unusual efforts not only in registering, but in classifying under the questionable system the 13,000,000 men who are to register on September 12. It is General Crowder's hope that this great task may be in its completed form by October 1. It is understood that the men from 19 to 36 will be called first.

Even the most persistent must, on all occasions have in his possession his registration card, otherwise he is subject to arrest. The meaning of 18 to 45 is that you are not 18 until your eighteenth birthday and that you are 45 until your forty-sixth birthday.

The continuation school will open at the Lincoln high school next week, when there will be numerous classes organized in a number of subjects of course, depending on the people who wish to take instruction, and will include commercial branches, languages, domestic science and various other branches.

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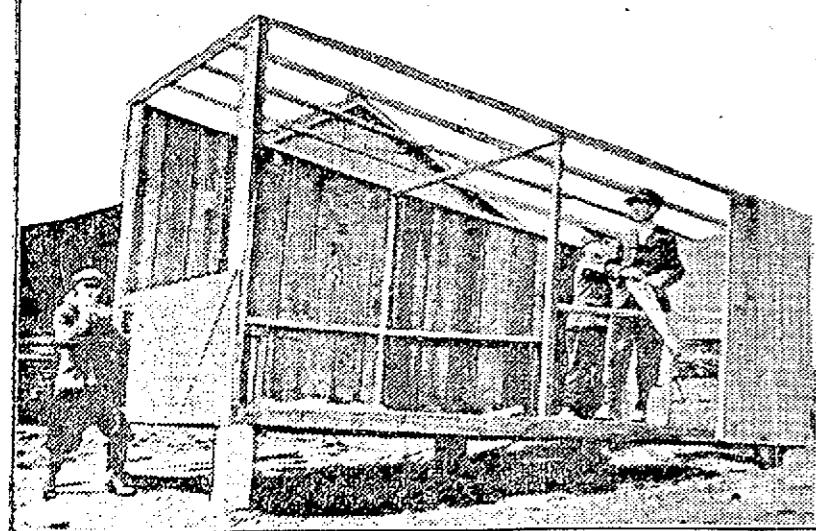
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## A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

## BETTER POUMLY HOUSES PAY



Poultry Club Boys Building a Poultry House.

## COMFORT IN HEN HOUSE REQUIRED

Prepare in Early Fall for Cold, Disagreeable Weather When Fowls Are Indoors.

## ESSENTIAL FOR WINTER EGGS

Fresh Air, Dryness, Sunlight, and Space Enough to Keep Chickens Contented Are of Importance—Make Roof Water-tight.

During the summer the poultry house question has not given the poultry keeper much concern. The chickens have had the freedom of outdoor life most of the time and just so they had a clean, airy place, free from vermin, and covered with a good roof to keep out rain, was about all that was necessary. But as winter approaches and weather conditions are such that the fowls must be confined more, it is essential that their indoor quarters be made as comfortable as possible. This is one of the requisites of winter egg production.

The prime essentials in poultry houses, according to the United States department of agriculture, are fresh air, dryness, sunlight and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. The particular style of house is not important, for a house that gives satisfaction in the North will also give good results in the South, but it is preferable to have more open and consequently less expensive houses in the South than in the North. The location should have good water and drainage so that the floor and yards will be dry, while the house should not occupy a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles. When it is possible, a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected, although this is not essential if there is a different direction.

## Importance of Roof.

The roof is the most expensive but a most important part of the poultry house, and should be water-tight. Slag roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal may have a less pitch, or be almost flat; however, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof.

The shed or single-slope roof is adapted to houses up to 16 feet in width. It is one of the easiest styles to construct. It allows a high front to the house, and furnishes a north-south slope for the roof on which roofing paper will last longer than on a roof which faces the south. The combination and semimonitor roofs are adapted for buildings from 16 to 24 feet wide, while either of these styles, or the monitor and the gable roof, may be used for wider buildings. The combination roof on a house over 16 feet wide gives the best head room in any convenient place where they do not take up floor space, and should be arranged so that the birds can get into them easily. They should be 12 to 14 inches square and 12 to 16 inches high, with a strip about four inches high on the open side to retain the nesting material. Provide one nest for every four or five hens. Trap nests are essential in any careful breeding work, such as pedigree breeding, or the breeding of exhibition poultry.

Nests may be placed under the dropping boards, on the partition walls, or in any convenient place where they do not take up floor space, and should be arranged so that the birds can get into them easily. They should be 12 to 14 inches square and 12 to 16 inches high, with a strip about four inches high on the open side to retain the nesting material. Provide one nest for every four or five hens. Trap nests are essential in any careful breeding work, such as pedigree breeding, or the breeding of exhibition poultry.

The new chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee is a man of a number of titles. Before he came to congress he was Professor Fess; then he became Congressman Fess; now he is Chairman Fess; but he also has a title which is not often used, which is Farmer Fess. The Ohio congressman is one of the most accomplished scholars in the house of representatives. He is also particularly well informed on foreign relations and on all other subjects of national importance. On this account he is always listened to attentively when he addresses the house. He also does farm work when he gets time.

All sorts of questions are asked in the consideration of the water power bill. For instance, quite a number of men are very anxious to know whether we are going to destroy Niagara falls, Niagara rapids, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence river. Congressman Humphreys of Mississippi was very much exercised over these questions, more so than New York congressmen. Congressman Dempsey of New York made a rather satirical remark about Humphreys coming all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to look after the interests of New York and other Western border states. Many New Yorkers think the value of the rapids in the matter of scenic beauty can be improved and the power of that water also used for commercial purposes.

The sacrifices which the people are making now are small compared to those they made in the days of the Civil war. Said a woman whose husband was in the war, and who is now a very old lady: "My husband enlisted as a soldier in a Minnesota regiment. I had three small children. We had to live on his pay of \$15 a month and such other resources as we could get out of a farm on the frontier. While my husband was away in the South

Better 25 good birds than 100 inferior ones.

Keep in view the practical, while building up a trade in purebreds.

Purebred fowls are best for farmers as well as for fanciers and city breeders.

Before marketing a hen always consider whether it will be most profitable to keep her, to eat her, or to sell her.

The poultry business will pay good profits—much depends on detail work.

Comfort makes a hen good natured, and it's the good natured hen that lays the most eggs.

Cost of 1,000 eggs will pay for stock and will produce three times as many under normal conditions.

It will pay to have trap nests and keep records of your hens if you mean to do business in a business way.

The best breed is the breed that you like best and the one that is best adapted to your conditions.

## POULTRY NOTES

The best are never too good.

Poultry is profitable. No source of meat supply is as rapid or as cheap.

To the dweller in a village, town or city, a well-kept flock of a dozen or 25 good laying hens will prove profitable.

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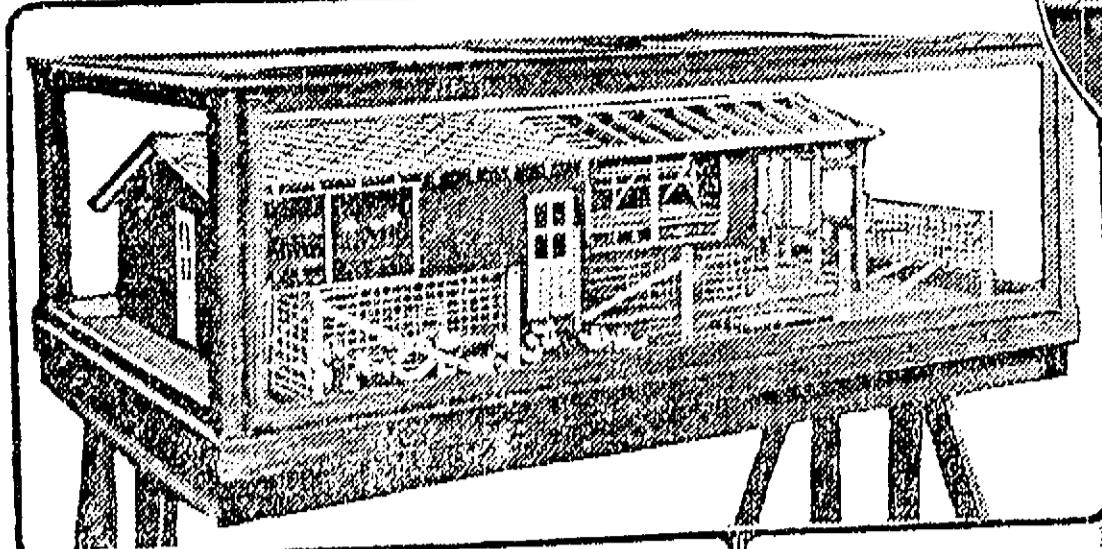
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# CARRYING WAR TO THE PEOPLE



MODEL POULTRY HOUSE SHOWN BY BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

## Various Government Departments Unite in Preparing Elaborate Exhibits for State Fairs and Expositions.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The United States government has combined its traveling displays of public work and is to exhibit them so as better to inform the people concerning the work of their government toward winning the war. The combined display is a war show from beginning to end, and every activity of the government has a bearing, more or less, direct, on the one national aim of preserving popular rule for the world. Thus, not only will there be vital interest in the exhibits of the war and many departments, but in the displays of the work of the department of agriculture in stimulating increased production of food; the activities of the food administration in encouraging the conservation and equitable distribution of this fundamental war munition; the addition of new food sources through the bureau of fisheries of the department of commerce; the safeguarding of human life and indirectly increasing of coal production through the work of the mine rescue crew of the bureau of mines, department of interior; and the spreading of official news through the committee on public information.

The joint committee on government exhibits, which acts for the various departments in administering the displays and is headed as chairman by F. Lounsbury Scribner of the department of agriculture, has contracted for the exhibits to be shown simultaneously on five circuits of approximately 35 state fairs and expositions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Organization of five circuits does not mean that any one circuit is being favored or discriminated against in the quantity or quality of displays. The government exhibit material is of such magnitude that no fair has been able to offer more space than can be filled. The army and navy exhibits have been made up in five duplicate sets. In fact, practically the only variations of note in the displays are in those of the department of agriculture, which has planned, in addition to its exhibits of general interest, displays of particular importance for specific regions. For instance, where wheat-growing is all-absorbing, wheat will be featured, and where cattle fever tick is sucking blood and destroying meat, special emphasis will be placed on the fight to rid America of this pest of this particular territory of this pest.

The government exhibits have much to detain even the idly curious, but informing the people of government work and of important aid which the public can render the government in the national crisis is the big aim. All exhibits are educational and those of purely technical interest are rarely used. Displays are the product of years of experience in exposition methods and every effort is made to visualize subjects in such manner that observers will be informed as well as entertained.

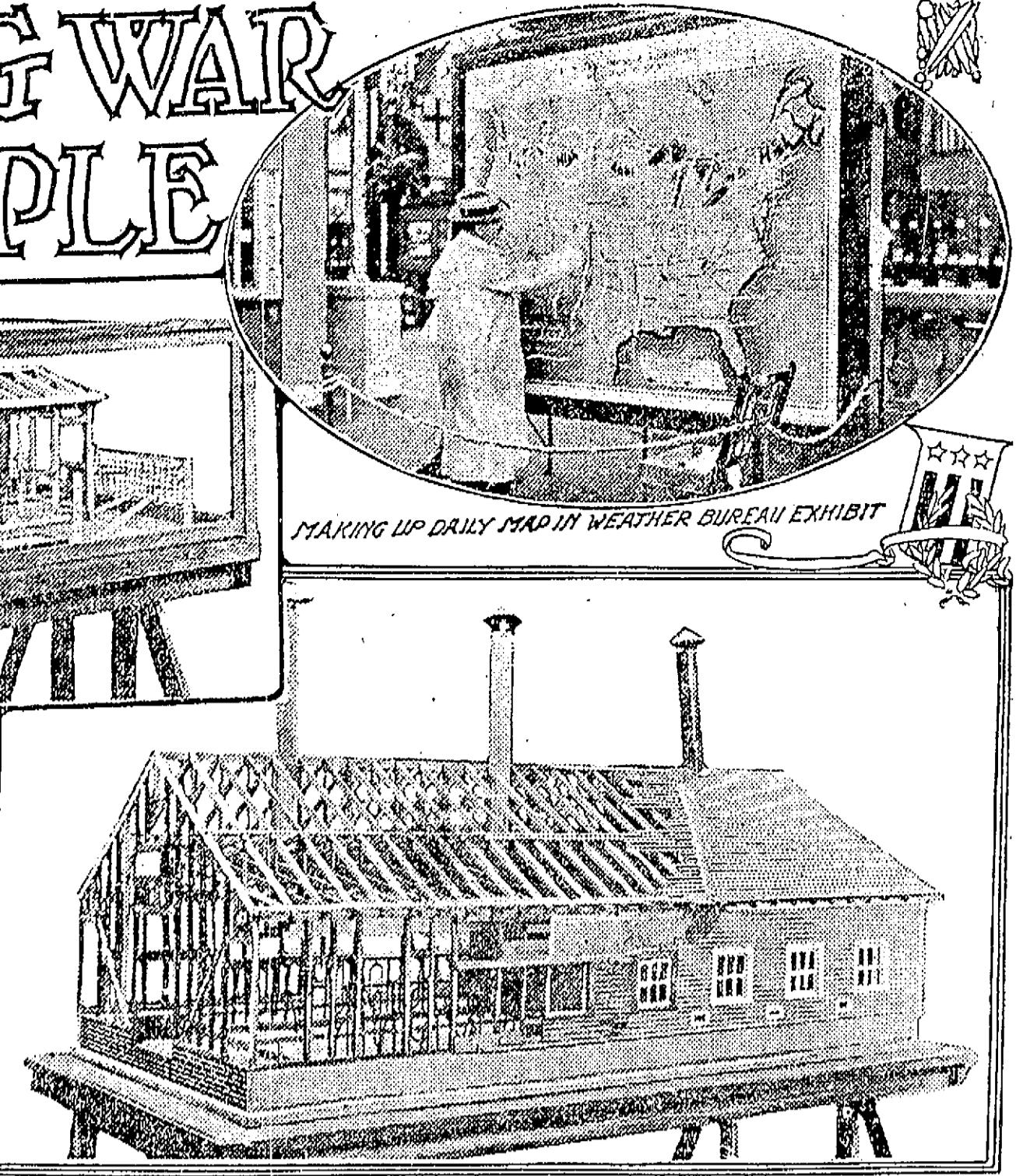
To list and describe adequately every item in the exhibits would require many words. Features selected here and there, however, may serve to give an idea of the complete show.

The war department display can hardly fail to place Americans more closely in touch with their boys who are making more uneasy the heads that wear the crowns. There are Browning machine guns of the aircraft type; mountain cannon that can be pulled to Alpine heights; figures clothed in regulation uniforms, including an aviator's flying togs; rifles of the latest model used "over there," and wooden blocks showing penetration of the old and new bullets; complete equipment of the beloved "doughboy," and a trench periscope through which he watches for trickiness on the part of the "Fritzes;" guns such as he does when the thin sprouts his favorite poison; the trench helmet that protects him and the hand grenades he hurl; the shovel with which he digs a trench and the pump that takes out the water.

Then there are models of the various kinds of tents used by the army, national and regimental colors in silk, storm and dust flags, a portable field wireless outfit, heliograph instruments, batters for night signaling, day and night rockets and signal flags.

And if any American hasn't learned yet to distinguish a sergeant major from a brigadier general, he can do so from boards which carry the insignia of officers and the chevrons of enlisted men, with the wound and service chevrons authorized for officers and men serving in France.

The navy display shows more of the tools that are making this world an unsafe place for international belligerents, and also some rifles captured from German soldiers. The navy shows a depth charge of the kind whose blasts often mean the end for some submarine; a naval mine and anchor, and a big torpedo with its truck. Projectiles of various sorts are accompanied by bombs that airplanes drop. The clothing display includes



MODEL DAIRY BARN EXHIBITED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

some worn in winter weather by the boys aboard our submarines.

Trumpets, drums, rifles, swords, flags and pennants are some of the other things shown. But it is expected that nowhere will the crowds be thicker than around the models of modern battleships, dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers and other vessels that will be shown at all the fairs and expositions.

The scope of work of the department of agriculture is so wide and the quantity of its exhibits is so great that its displays vary in different sections of the country, but in every case they have been selected to clinch some reason why American agricultural production must be increased, and again increased, and to show some of the numerous ways by which it can be done. These exhibits are not for the farmer alone. They are for him first, but food production has become the business and concern of everybody in America, and nearly everybody has come to know it.

More than that, the agricultural exhibits are attractive, interesting and informing enough to hold the attention of even the novice who cannot tell a solo from a solo.

The weather bureau shows how it's able to forecast storms, frosts and floods to protect agriculture, commerce and navigation, and displays its daily weather map showing conditions in the immediate locality of the exhibition. The bureau of animal industry shows how to improve and increase the country's supplies of meat, milk and poultry, how it guards the health of the public and our soldiers and sailors through its meat inspection system, and how to drive out the destructive animal diseases that annually take a toll of meat worth many millions of dollars. That other great co-ordinated branch of the department of agriculture, the bureau of plant industry, treats its field in the same manner, with special attention to methods of bettering and stimulating plant production and eradicating plant diseases.

Broad features of forest service work are presented in popular and striking form. Models urge the burning of dead fuel wood to release coal for civilian and war purposes and relieve transportation, contrast proper methods of logging with the wasteful ways, and show the proper handling of tree windscreens for increasing crop and animal production. Other forest service displays show how forest fires are prevented or discovered and fought; how valuable timber can be saved for war uses; and the need of retarding forests to retard soil erosion on slopes.

Distinctive exhibits of the bureau of chemistry illustrate the enforcement of the food and drugs act, production and preservation of food products, use of tanning materials, production of colors and other chemical industries. Differences between trial and imitation commercial articles are shown, and light is thrown on adulterated or misbranded medicinal preparations, including headache "cements," "beauty" preparations, asthma, consumption and other alleged "cures."

Samples of the soils that occur in the United States, including some local to the neighborhood of the particular exhibition, together with information relating to their best use in farming, are among the bureau of soils displays. The states relations service shows its work, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges, in spreading farming information through county agents, home demonstration agents and boys' and girls' clubs, and illustrates food conservation by canning and drying.

The bureau of entomology's exhibits of destructive insects and ways of combating them are particularly interesting at this time of need for more food production and conservation. Likewise, the bureau of biological survey's displays of stink insects and birds, representing the control or destruction of the predatory species and the conservation of the desirable kinds, take added significance. Demands on the railways, with growing use of motor routes, stress the importance of the good-roads construction and maintenance exhibits of the office of public roads and rural engineering, and war conditions also lend interest to the bureau of markets' display of safe methods of shipping, grading, distribution of farm products, grain standards and cotton standards, and various types of shipping containers.

Agriculture has been called the most peaceful industry in the world, but it is believed that the department's displays will remove any question as to efficient farming being absolutely essential in an effective war machine.

But America must not feed itself alone. It must sustain millions of the citizens and fighting men of our valiant allies. The food administration, in its exhibits, drives that fact deep. Feature dis-

## Japan and the Cherry Blossom

No flower has entered Japanese history, literature, art and religion thought longer or more richly than our sakura or Japanese cherry. It was only natural, therefore, that foreign visitors to this country began to call it the land of cherry blossoms and that we have chosen sakura as our national flower by common consent. Our army has adopted the blossom as its insignia as an expression of the national ideal of always being ready to die for a cause, after the manner of sakura, which falls in the height of natural glory and human admiration without the slightest desire to affect it.

At every fair where the combined exhibits are displayed, the Four-Minute Men—the volunteer speakers who are fighting disloyal propaganda and urging undivided public support for every war movement—gather in state conclaves. They speak the regulation four minutes between the official motion pictures, and assist the soldiers and sailors and department representatives in explaining displays. The Four-Minute Men have headquarters at booths maintained by the committee on public information.

At a number of the fairs where trackage facilities can be provided in or near the grounds, one of the mine rescue cars of the bureau of mines, department of the interior, will be open to the public. Full crews of five men will be on duty to explain the intricate rescue apparatus.

### JUGGLERS OF HEARTS.

Probably the world's recording record for men was created by that notorious bigamist, George Witzoff, whose marriages have been estimated at about 800. In the space of a single week he went through marriage ceremonies with ten women.

An amazing matrimonial record, too, was that of a certain John Watson. This "juggler of hearts" became acquainted with the eight daughters of a brewer. Within a year he had gone through a form of marriage with each of the eight sisters, and had succeeded in decamping with their savings.

### THOSE WAR TERMS.

One of the rear-end-of-the-street-car regulars boarded the car at his accustomed corner after an absence of about two weeks. He was looking "peaked" and one of his friends asked: "Where have you been for a couple of weeks, Brown?"

"Oh, I had a slight touch of pneumonia," Brown answered.

"Touch!" said the first speaker; "looks to me like you might have had a direct hit!"

### CIPHER.

Cholly—They say, you know, that what a man eats becomes.

Miss Keen—Dear me! You must be eating practically nothing—Boston Transcript.

## MAN OF MYSTERY KEEPS SECRET

Half-Breed Dies Without Revealing Method of Recovering the Dead.

## GETS DROWNED BODIES

Always Worked at Night, Possessed an Uncanny Power and Succeeded Where All Other Methods Had Failed.

Stillwater, Minn.—John Jeremy, a mysterious character, who for 42 years made his living by recovering the bodies of persons drowned in lakes and rivers of the northwest, ended his career recently by committing suicide after he had shot and killed an acquaintance in a quarrel over a woman. Jeremy, who was seventy-two years old and a resident of this place, died without disclosing his uncanny method of bringing bodies to the surface.

One of his notable feats took place shortly before his death when he recovered the body of Miss Helen Learned of St. Paul, who was drowned in Lake Phelan several weeks previously. The lake bed had been raked scores of times and hope had been abandoned when "Fisherman John," as Jeremy was known, announced that he would find the body. Within a short time he had succeeded and collected \$100 for his work.

Liked Starlight for His Work.

Jeremy worked alone and always at night. He liked a starry sky, but the rays of a full moon seemed to hamper rather than aid him. Some persons who for years had studied the peculiarities of Jeremy, who was a half-breed, claimed he used trained muskrats to locate the missing corpses. Others claimed he knew the freakish turns and turns of the river and lake currents so well that he needed no other position.

"Fisherman John" began his unique profession in 1876. His efficiency soon attracted the attention of the entire northwest and he received large sums for the recovery of many of the bodies.

The fishers exhibit also display tanned skins of aquatic animals—and most people know that leather is valuable now—with a demonstration of pearl button manufacture, one of the industries that Germany dominated before the war.

Programs of moving pictures treating many war-time themes are shown in connection with the other exhibits. They screen American soldiers at the fighting front and in camp; farmers strivings for bigger crops in the country; methods of conserving water as well as increasing the food supply; reclamation of arid lands; highway construction and other activities many of them in direct relation to winning the war.

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## GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, October 3, 1918

—By—  
W. A. DRUMH & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the post office at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

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Card of Thanks, each ..... 25¢  
Transient Renters, per line ..... 10¢  
Obituary Poetry, per line ..... 2¢  
Paid Entertainments, per line ..... 2¢  
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This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.

DR. C. J. GEARY  
DENTISTOffice in Citizens National Bank  
Building, West Side,  
Phone 1102 Open evenings  
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

ANALGESIA

ORSON P. COCHRAN  
PIANO TUNERBest work guaranteed. Call  
telephone 233, or at the home,  
Krieger & Wheeler Flats, 1st  
Street north.DR. C. T. FOOTE  
Office in MacKinnon Block at  
West end of bridge  
Phones  
Office, 23 Residence, 45  
Grand Rapids, WisconsinO. N. MORTENSON, M. D.  
Citizens Bank Building  
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin  
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2  
to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.  
Phones: Office 937; Res. 828  
X-RAYSEVERAL SHADeS  
OF BROWN COLOR

It seems in this coming election there are several shades of brown, especially among the congressmen, and while the voters are not particularly against this color under ordinary circumstances, they do object to it when it has become so faded out and begins to border on the yellow.

This is what some of the republicans are. They are not the only ones, however.

Edwin Brown, who for a number of years past has been representing this district in Congress, down at Washington, and they seem to be determined to put Mr. Brown up.

Mr. Brown is a man of the political shelf and substitute for him a Mr. Brown is running for congress on the democratic ticket.

There are some men in the country, mostly politicians, who would rather see their man elected than to

win the war. These are men who are republicans and democrats for revenue only, but all of them are of that way, for they are others who are not willing to be war heroes.

These latter men are not

true Americans who have in their hearts the welfare of America above all things, and they are men that are working for the good of their country and not for their own particular good.

A number of republicans from this neck of the wood held a meeting at Stevens Point last week. So far as we can learn they were mostly all republicans, altho there may have been democrats in the lot, and from what they had to say right out in the meeting Edward P. Brown was not going to receive much support from those gentlemen and they are not all republicans.

The other things done at the meeting there were some resolutions passed concerning Mr. Brown, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, that republicans and democrats of the Eighth congressional district of Wisconsin, in conference assembled at the city of Stevens Point this 25th day of September, 1918, for the purpose of considering, regardless of political affiliations, which candidate for representative in congress in said district should receive the support of loyal voters in said district, hereby declare it to be the sentiment of the conference that E. P. Brown, candidate of the republican ticket, has by far the strongest support of the right to claim the support of the loyal voters of the Eighth congressional district; that all voters of the said Eighth congressional district, regardless of party, should support and vote for John W. Brown, the democratic candidate, whose Americanism and loyalty are unquestioned."

"Stevens Point, Wis., Sept. 25, 1918.  
(Signed)  
GEORGE B. NELSON  
W. B. BRAZEAU  
G. M. HILL  
A. G. FERKLER."SCANDINAVIANS NOW SEE  
THAT ALLES WILL WIN

"Norway, and indeed all of the Scandinavian countries, have an intense admiration for the spirit of Americanism as outlined in the war."

So says Laurits S. Swenson, formerly United States minister to Denmark and now a banker of Minneapolis, who came back to America from Christiania a short time ago and told, in an interview in the New York Times, of a growing conviction among the Scandinavian peoples that the Allies would win the war.

"They are deeply impressed by the fact that we went into the war and that we have shown such a unanimity of purpose in fighting for democratic ideals. This phase of the war, that America is fighting for the ideals of freedom and that it is indeed what has impressed the Scandinavian. One of their leading public men told me it had come to them as a genuine revelation.

"The Norwegians are people of strong democratic principles, and so are all the Scandinavians except a small reactionary or pro-German class, and their eyes are now turned toward America as never before.

They fully recognize that we are bound to be a great factor in the war."

"Up to a few months ago, Norway and the other Scandinavian countries were in the doubtful seat regarding the outcome of the war."

The denis has practically decided. They are amazed at the rapidity with which more than 4,000,000 American soldiers have been transported to Europe."

Oct. 3  
Notice to Prove Will and Notice of  
Death of Louis Fournier, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and for the appointment of an executor.

Notice is hereby given that at the general term of said court to be held at 10 a. m. on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1918, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood, and state of Wisconsin, there will be held a trial to probate the last will and testament of Louis Fournier, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and for the appointment of an executor.

Notice is hereby further given that at the general term of said court to be held at 10 a. m. on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1918 there will be heard considered and decided, at that time, the will of Louis Fournier, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and state of Wisconsin.

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**'Scuse Me, Mamma.**

Ruth is just three years old. Recently she has been playing with the neighborhood children, and has learned to use words which until then had been foreign to her vocabulary. The other day she was on her back porch. The screen door came to with a bang, tipping over the chair in which were her playthings. "Darn!" she exploded wrathfully. Immediately her mother, who had heard the expression, came to the porch. "What did you say, Ruth?" she demanded.

Ruth looked up from the scattered playthings and smiled her most alluring smile. "Seuse me, mamina," she returned.

**One Sure Thing.**  
"Who is back of this show?"  
"I don't know who is back of it, but I know the sheriff is in front."

## What is Castoria

**C**ASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 80 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. *Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher*

**Jerusalem to Gaza by Rail.**  
The modern Elaphion travels from Jerusalem to Gaza on the way to his home country far up the Nile by railroad train. Reports from Palestine indicate that since the British occupation of the country Gaza, the chief city of the Philistines in Old Testament days, and the scene of Samson's exploits, has become an important railroad center, the broad-gauge railway having been extended from Gaza to a point 50 miles to the northward, and the old Turkish line from Lulud to Jerusalem, as well as the recently constructed branch line from Gaza to Surat Junction, has been restored and is now in operation.—Rochester Post Express.

**The Talkative Gopher.**  
"Pract... I see you have been playing golf with Perkins' wife. Is she a good player?"

**Lame Fair.** She goes round in about a hundred strokes and a couple of thousand words.—London TEE-BITS.

It is estimated that there are 2,048,854 cattle in the western provinces of Canada.

## Why Dread Old Age?

It doesn't matter how old you are, if you keep well and active. Lots of folks are younger at 70 than others are at 60. Lame, bent backs; stiff, aching, rheumatic joints; bad eyesight and deafness are too often due to neglected kidney trouble and not to advancing years. Don't let weak kidneys age you. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have made life more comfortable for thousands of elderly folks.

### A Wisconsin Case

Mrs. A. Lindstrom, 62, of 12th and Prairie Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I entered from the rear of my house with my hands full of sticks and my thumbs and back ached, and I was in misery. I had to sit down on the floor. My system was full of uric acid and my kidneys were badly damaged. I took different medications, but got no relief. But when I told Doan's how she helped by Doan's Kidney Pills, Doan's cured me and I am glad to tell others of the good they have done me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

## LEFT NAME THAT WILL LIVE

Boston Was the Home of the Famous Mother Goose, Possibly World's Most Noted Woman.

Perhaps the most famous woman that ever lived was Mother Goose. Other women, particularly a few bad ones, have enjoyed celebrity, but she achieved immortality.

She is called Mother Goose because that was her name. For she was a real person, and dwelt in the city of Boston. She lived in a little one-story house with a roof that sloped almost down to the ground—just such a house one might expect Mother Goose to occupy, not far from the Common.

The house vanished long ago, but the church in which she was accustomed to worship still stands. It is the famous old South church.

Her maiden name was Elizabeth Foster. In fact, she was an old maid, twenty-eight years of age—quite elderly for an unmarried woman in those days when she met and became the wife of Isaac Goose.

She had children and grandchildren, and it was for the latter that she wrote her rhymes, which were first published by Thomas Fleet, her son-in-law, in Boston, in 1716.

Mother Goose died in 1757, aged ninety-two.

### Sounded Big to Him.

An old colored man, whose name might well have been Old Black Joe, was standing on front of the district building the other day, says the Washington Star. He was bent with age, but was singing as he walked slowly along.

Just then a young colored man and woman walked by. They were talking, and just a phrase of their conversation was to be heard as they went by.

"I think that Mr. Johnson," the young colored woman said, "has a promotion."

That was all, but it was enough for Old Black Joe.

He straightened up, grinned, and said: "What was dat Mr. Johnson hah-hoss?"

### Introducing the "Yumka."

The officiating minister at the Welsh chapel in the hills was full of English extraction, but he did his best with the Welsh names in the intimation given to him to read from the pulpit. This was the conclusion of his announcement:

"And, dear friends, on Friday night there will be the usual meeting of the Yumka."

The congregation was mystified as to the identity of the Yumka—all except the author of the document, who knew he had written "Y. M. C. A."—London Chronicle.

### Briton Conquers Bees.

There is at least one man in England whose nerves have not been budged by the war.

He was bicycling from Newton Pagnell recently when a swarm of bees settled on his hat. He alighted calmly and impersonated a lame post until a beeman came and lured the bees.

The stolid hero was not stung.

### Movable Abode.

"Home is where the heart is." "What if you have your heart in an automobile?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Pills have been patented by an Illinois inventor to split insulation and remove it from wires neatly.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 39-1918.

## Don't Get Hung Up With an Acid Stomach

**It's Just Acidity That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer**

It's true. There are millions of people all over the land who are weak, nervous, all tired and dragged out, who are trying to build up their jaded nerves and weakened bodies with drugs and stimulants; and many of them also EAT and EAT—but fail to get anywhere near the right kind of food. They are mere meat out of their food. Why? Simply because of too much acid—super-acidity.

Get rid of the excess acid. Your stomach can't digest it. It's a natural, natural way. Then, when you will follow your penitence book, and your food will be easily digested—true a wonderful discovery called

**EATONIC** FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

is positively guaranteed to clear the excess acid out of your stomach and bowels.

It's made in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets.

Get a big box of EATONIC at any drug store and see how quickly it banishes the indigestion, the acid, the nervousness, the heartburn, belching, food retention, indigestion, and then see how your general health improves.

So again we tell you—just sit up—if you are ailing get a big box EATONIC to take care of your acid stomach—only 60c. You can't afford to cost a cent more. You can't afford to cost a cent more, and you can trust your own doctor to make the diagnosis. If you are not satisfied, take it back—he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, drop us a line and we will get it for you. Address: H. L. Kramer, Pres., Eaton's Remedy Company, 1016 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**A Man Is No Stronger Than His Stomach**

## TENANT HOUSE ON FARM KEEPS HELP

Found to Be Real Solution of Labor Problem.

### HERE IS PRACTICAL DESIGN

Plans Call for One-Story Building, 28 by 25 feet, Containing Living Room, Kitchen, Bedrooms and Bathroom.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions, give advice, etc., on cost of cost on all subjects pertaining to subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is doubtless the highest authority on all those subjects. Address him to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

It is surprising how many people are discovering this year that what they need is a farm tenant house. It is a fact that the farm tenant house is the only real solution of the farm labor problem, for it is the dependable married man who makes the best help, and he is attracted quite as much by comfortable and attractive living conditions for his family and himself as by extra wages. The little ramshackle cabin which in some places have served to house the "hired man" are being replaced and made more comfortable. New tenant houses are being put up, and they are relieving

front line and make it 3 feet shorter at each end. Then there is the cellar way at the rear. The pier is out 5 feet from the wall and it is 10 feet from this to the farther wall. For the other measurements one may make the drawing and get 17 feet from the corner of the wall to the wall of cellar way.

Establishing the Lines.

Before the excavation is begun it will be necessary to drive a stake back each way from the corners so they will not be disturbed. And as you will want more lines, for the inside of the walls and for the footings and perhaps a center line, it will be best to drive two stakes and put a board on them to hold those lines. You may as well get those boards level and the same height so that the lines will serve as guides for the faces of the walls and also for the height and depth.

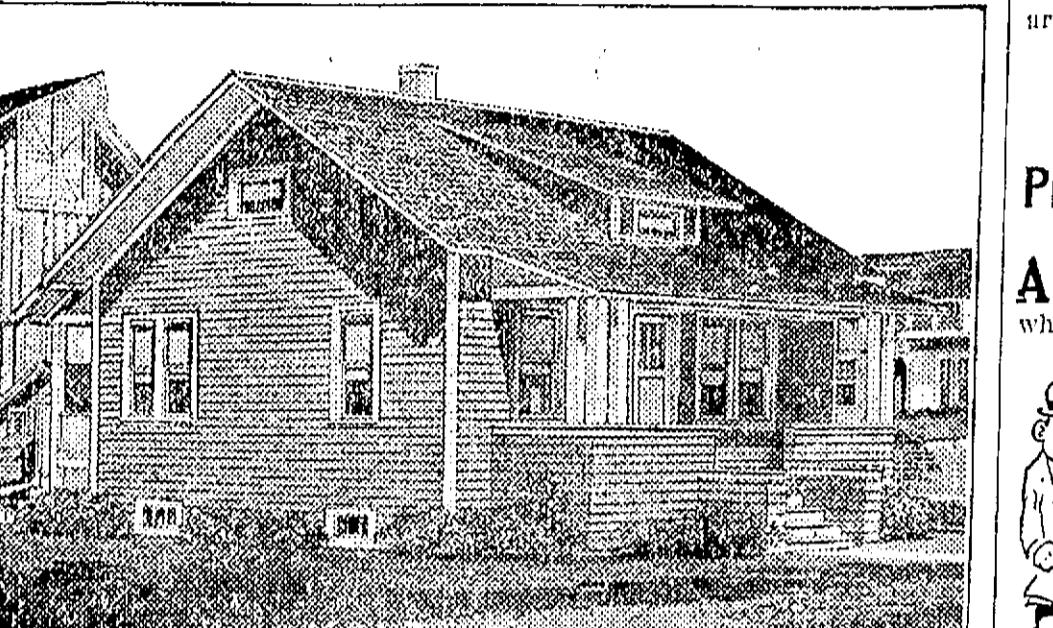
While the cellar is being dug you will want to get some material on to the job for the forms for the concrete wall, and material for the wall.

We will suppose that the wall forms are to begin at the bottom and are to be on both sides of the wall. Let us see what we can use of the staff for the house without hurting it. The floor joists will be 12 and 16 feet long, 8 and 10 inches wide. These will work nicely for the long sides on the outside and can be used on the short sides by letting them run by.

We must not cut these joists, but shall need some shorter stuff for the inside of the walls as well as for the studs of the forms. The joists at the ends of the stairs will be shorter and can be cut. Also those sets on the porches. There will be short joists on the porches, though the front ones seem to be shown full length, we will hardly run them 22 feet.

Studs for the Forms.

The wall being low, the studs for the forms can be most any length we



have at hand, or can get without waste, even though they stick up above the forms. There are the rafters and ceiling joists for the rear porch and dormer, and some studs for the lower part of the front porch, some cellar beams in the attic, all of which may be used in for forms.

It will be safe to cut up a few 2 by 4's if needed for they will be used later for headers and under and beside windows and doors and at corners. Notice the size of the windows and cut them long enough for two headers, or to go up at the side. A 15 or 18-foot stick makes three.

The roof boards can be used and may be cut as needed. The cellar windows are above the forms and at the door the boards can run across and need not be cut. Some short pieces will be used in the collarway and under the porch, but you may put some of these on end and so save cutting.

There will no doubt be some lumber used in the forms which cannot be used later, but by a little care and thought this can be made a small item. Some of the boards can be used in the basement, for bridging, for the form for the pipes and chimney base, and in other places and save cutting long boards.

Practical Tenant House.

For this reason, in view of the great urgency of the farm labor problem at this time, it is with special satisfaction that we present working plans for this very practical tenant house.

It is a one-story building, size 28 by 25 feet, containing a large living room, good-sized kitchen, two nice bedrooms, and a convenient bathroom.

The basement is excavated for basement heating plant (piped furnace) and laundry. A special section for the cold storage of fruits and vegetables is excavated under the front porch, one of the advantages of the pipes and one-register furnace is that it doesn't heat the cellar but delivers all of the heat up into the living rooms of the house. This being so, practice

All Chivalry Not Dead.

A pretty bit of chivalry was seen in London (England) suburb the other day. It was early in the morning. The

farm labor shortage wonderfully.

It is by urging improvements of this kind that lumber dealers and country builders are helping the government in the solution of this vexing problem.

The shortage of farm labor has been serious for a number of years, even before the war began. Since this country has become involved, thousands of our young men have left the farms to fight and to go into the munition plants and the other war supply industries. The agricultural department, co-operating with the United States labor department, is endeavoring to attract the older men from other walks of life to go out into the rural districts and become real producers on the farms.

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## GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, October 3, 1918

Published by  
W. A. DRUMBLE & A. B. SUTOR

I have taken over the agency for the Jorgensen Primer, the greatest necessary accessory ever put on a Ford car. No trouble in starting those cool evenings. Have one on my car which I have given a fair trial and recommend it very highly. This primer is used on some of the best cars in the country today. If interested you can inspect the one on my car any day. A. B. Sutor at the Tribune office.

DR. C. J. GEARY  
DENTIST  
Office in Citizens National Bank  
Building, West Side,  
Phone 1102. Open Evenings  
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin  
ANALGESIA

ORSON P. COCHRAN  
PIANO TUNER  
Best work guaranteed. Call  
telephone 233, or at the house,  
Kruer & Wheeler Flats, 1st  
Street north.

DR. C. T. FOOTE  
Office in MacKinnon Block at  
West end of bridge  
Phone 23  
Office, 23. Residence, 45  
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

O. N. MORTENSON, M. D.  
Citizens Bank Building  
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin  
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2  
to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.  
Phones: Office 937; Res. 828  
X-RAY

DR. J. K. GOODRICH  
OSTROPATHIC PHYSICIAN  
Entrance west of Bank of Grand  
Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12,  
2 to 6, 7 to 8

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Office in the MacKinnon Block  
on the West Side  
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin  
Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Office in Wood Block  
over postoffice  
Telephone No. 91  
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O. R. MOORE  
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Twenty-six years behind the  
camera, but not a day behind  
the times.

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TEACHER OF PIANO  
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ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Law, Loans and Collections. We  
have \$2,000 which will be loaned  
at a low rate of interest. Of  
fice over First Natl. Bank, East  
Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

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mercial and Probate Law. Of-  
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GEO. W. BAKER & SON  
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Night Calls, 402  
Personal Attention Given  
All Work

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids,  
Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.  
Subscription Price  
Per Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... 75  
Three Months ..... 40  
Payable in AdvancePublished every Thursday at Grand  
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin  
Telephone Number 324

## ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each ..... 75  
Card of Thanks, each ..... 25  
Transient Readers, per line ..... 10  
Obituary Poetry, per line ..... 30  
Paid Entertainments, per line ..... 15  
Display Ad. Rates, per inch ..... 15This newspaper is a member of the  
Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association  
and pledges its uncompromising loyalty  
to our government in this war.

"Our country! In her intercourse  
with foreign nations, may she always  
be in the right; but our country  
right or wrong." — Stephen Decatur.

SEVERAL SHADES  
OF BROWN COLOR

It seems in this coming election  
there are several shades of brown,  
especially among the congressmen,  
and while the voters are not partic-  
ularly against this color under ordi-  
nary circumstances, they are de-  
cidedly against it. It has faded out  
it when it has been faded out  
and begun to be on the yellow.  
This is what some of the republicans  
say is the matter with Mr. Edward  
E. Browne, who for a number of  
years past has been representing  
this district in Congress, down at  
Washington, and they seem to be  
determined to put Mr. Browne out  
of the political shelf and substitute  
for him a Mr. Brown who is the  
democratic ticket.

There are some men in the country,  
mostly politicians, who would  
rather see their man elected than  
win the war. These are men who  
are republicans and democrats  
but they are not that they are not  
that way. There are others who  
are for winning the war first and  
then looking after political matters  
afterwards. These latter men are  
true Americans who have in their  
hearts the welfare of America above  
all things, and they are men that are  
working for the good of their country  
and not for their own particular  
good.

A number of republicans from this  
neck of the woods held a meeting at  
Stevens Point last week. So far as  
we can learn they were mostly all  
republicans, altho there may have  
been democrats in the lot, and from  
what they had to say right off the  
meeting Edward E. Browne is  
not a very receptive much support  
from these gentlemen and they are  
not all afraid to say so. Among  
the other things done at the meet-  
ing there were some resolutions  
passed concerning Mr. Browne, of  
which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, that the eighth congressional  
district of Wisconsin, in con-  
gress assembled at the city of Stevens  
Point this 25th day of September  
1918, for the purpose of consid-  
ering, regardless of political affiliation,  
which candidate for representa-  
tive in congress in said district  
should receive the support of the  
voters of said district, hereby de-  
clare that the election of Mr. E. E.  
Browne, the candidate on the republican  
ticket, in congress, for the eighth  
congressional district, that all voters of  
the said eighth congressional dis-  
trict, except of course, those who  
should support the ticket, should sup-  
port and vote for John W. Brown,  
the democratic candidate, whose  
Americanism and loyalty are  
unquestioned.

Stevens Point, Wis., Sept. 25,  
(Signed) "GEORGE R. NELSON  
W. BRAZEAU  
G. M. HILL  
G. F. FELKER."

SCANDINAVIANS NOW SEE  
THAT ALLIES WILL WIN

"Norway, and indeed all of the  
Scandinavian countries, have an un-  
bounded admiration for the spirit of  
America as evinced in the war."

So says the Rev. S. Swenson, formerly  
United States minister to Denmark  
and now a banker of Minneapolis,  
who came back to America from  
Christiania a short time ago and  
told, in an interview in the New  
York Times, of a growing conviction  
among the Scandinavian peoples  
that the Allies would win the war.

"They were deeply impressed by  
the fact that we went into the war  
and that we have shown such a  
unanimity of purpose in fighting for  
democratic ideals. This phase of  
the war, that America is fighting for  
the ideals of freedom and all that im-  
plies, is what has impressed the  
Scandinavians. One of the leading  
public men told me it had come  
to him as a genuine revelation.

"The Norwegians are people of  
strong democratic principles, and so  
are all the Scandinavians except a  
small reactionary or pro-German  
class, and their eyes are now turned  
toward America, and we are  
bound to be a great factor in the war."

"Up to a few months ago, Norway  
and the other Scandinavian countries  
were on the doubtful side regarding  
the outcome of the war. That  
doubt has practically vanished. They  
are amazed at the rapidity with  
which more than 1,000,000 Ameri-  
can soldiers have been transported  
to Europe."

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## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

## SIGEL

District No. 3 opened Sept. 3d  
with Miss Idile Knudson as teacher.The board of health ordered the  
school closed until school children  
were vaccinated on Sept. 18 by Dr.

Stevens Point last week.

Earl Riggles returned home on

Tuesday from Ashland where he has  
been visiting relatives for a length

of time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Casper of

Milladore received word Sept. 14th

that their best son, Peter, had been

killed recently in Racine where the

young man had been working for

the past three years. He was sent

home on Sunday and buried on Tues-

day, Sept. 17th.

There was an auction on the Pa-

ulson farm the 24th as the young

farmer must go to camp.

Lester Quincy who went through

a manure spreader some time ago is

improving nicely. He is staying

with a relative near Milladore and

is under the care of Dr. Myers.

Edwin Lebow and Herman Bush-

man have had telephones put in.

Mrs. Steve Green and her family

have returned home on Sunday

from the beach.

Miss Knudson was called home

Friday and her sister was

not in school in

the morning.

The new school at the Wood Co.

Training school under the direction

of E. C. Corey have been selected

and picking seed corn in the fields

of F. W. Jones and W. Jackson the

past week. This is an enterprise un-  
der the Council of Defense to save

enough seed corn that will be needed

next spring. They also gathered

some for O. J. Leu in Aldo.

The S. C. which was to meet

with Mrs. Wm. Jackson will prob-  
ably be deferred on account of silo

filling.

## SARATOGA

We regret to report that the news  
of the neighborhood is rather scarce  
this week.

Miss Edith Peterson has gone to

Rockford, Ill., where she will spend

the winter.

Miss Aralia Olson is attending

training school at Grand Rapids.

J. Weinberg visited relatives at

Ashland on Monday and Tuesday.

Eric Jacobson has gone to Cran-

wood where he has secured employ-

ment.

## SHERRY

County Supt. of schools, Mr. Ver-  
non, Mr. Thomas and two ladies in-  
terested in the county educational

work visited the Sherwood schools one

day last week.

Guy Cutler moved his family to

Antigo this week for their future

residence. Mr. Cutler goes back to

his former work as engineer and we

hope they will find success in their

new home.

Mrs. Joe Leu in Aldo, Wm. Jackson

will be deferred on account of silo

filling.

## TEN MILE CREEK

Don't forget the church in the  
Dell schoolhouse Sunday. The

children of Dist. No. 2 are hav-

ing a two weeks vacation here.

The teacher, Mrs. H. A. Ashburn

is teaching the school.

Mrs. Geo. Powell was

called to the school.

Mrs. Geo. Powell was

HOW TO STORE VEGETABLES  
Beets, carrots, rutabagas, turnips and winter radishes may be stored under practically the same conditions of temperature and moisture, especially necessary to these crops, and especially difficult to maintain in the cellar of a furnace heated house.

Covering a pile of vegetables with gunny sack which is sprinkled occasionally is a very effective means of preventing loss of moisture. The important thing is to keep the gunny sack really wet. In cellars, and on the floors, water can stand on the atmosphere moist, or it may be placed in broad pans or tubs. Packing in

sand in boxes or placing in piles and covering with sand are other means of avoiding loss of moisture. The sand should be kept wet enough to prevent the wilting of the roots. Lack of moisture means a practically worthless product. The temperature should be as near as possible to the freezing point.

Vegetables and salinity may be stored; the other root crops are, but a better product. If the plants are left in the garden until spring, it is convenient to have them in the cellar for an over-winter supply. Turnips may also be left out of doors. All these vegetables keep well under out door conditions except in such unusual weather as that of last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Jepson of the town of Carson, were pleasant callers at this office on Thursday, while in the city shopping. Mr. Jepson reports that he had good crops this year.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

in the quantity of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent in the demand for rubbers of standard quality. Some of the departments of the United States Department of Agriculture in the making of equipment indicate that the interest in home canning is increasing rapidly. There is a widespread demand for more equipment that will save labor and time in canning. It is estimated that there has been during the year a 50 per cent increase in the number of firms manufacturing home canning supplies, an average increase of 25 per cent in the quantity of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent

in the quantity of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent in the demand for rubbers of standard quality. Some of the departments of the United States Department of Agriculture in the making of equipment indicate that the interest in home canning is increasing rapidly. There is a widespread demand for more equipment that will save labor and time in canning. It is estimated that

Pittsville Record—Word to the

George Brown family gives the information that their son, William

Brown, has been taken on as a government man and will have charge of the production of all the hardware, number and veneers bought by the government. He will travel in Wisconsin and Michigan and New England states with head quarters very likely at Chicago—Mrs. Minnie Witt and her son, Leonard, and family are up from Grand Rapids just week and visited at the Mrs. Mary Vaughan home here. The ladies are old friends and had not met for years.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

Mrs. Fred Karmatz is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Laura Forde is teaching at Chisholm, Minn., this year.

Irving Karmatz has returned from Milwaukee where he underwent a surgical operation.

Mrs. D. J. Shet of Fredrikton, New Brunswick, is in the city, a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. McGlynn.

John White, editor of the Marshfield Herald, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Fritz Huber, who is stationed at New York on the battle ship Columbia, returned to his duties on Tuesday after spending ten days in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. Henry Habner and brother, Jacob Huber.

Potatoes, white stock, cwt. \$1.25

Potatoes, straw beanie, cwt. \$1.75

Hens ..... 20c

Roosters ..... 14c

Geese ..... 15c

Eggs ..... 40c

Beef ..... 15-16c

Hides ..... 10-12c

Pork dressed ..... 22-23c

Veal ..... 18-20c

Butter ..... 48c

Hay, Timothy ..... \$20-42

Oats ..... 6-14c

Buckwheat ..... \$2.25

Rye ..... 1.5c

Wheat flour ..... \$12.20

Rye flour ..... \$11.30

# JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY'S 4th ANNUAL FARMER'S WEEK!

October 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1918

## Cash Prizes \$300 Cash Prizes

For the Best Specimens of Fruit, Vegetables and Grain.

See Last Issue of "Economist" for List of Prizes

### Opening Day Specials, Tuesday, October 8th.

#### SHOE DEPARTMENT

\$4.00 Men's Work Shoes, \$3.15  
One large lot men's high grade heavy work shoes blucher cut, black or tan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  double soles, tip or plain toe styles. For Tuesday only ..... \$3.15

\$3. Women's House Slippers, \$2.35  
Any pair of women's \$3.00 house slippers in black kid in strap or side gore styles, turned soles. Tuesday only ..... \$2.35

\$5.00 Men's Dress Shoes, \$3.05  
One large lot of men's \$5.00 dress shoes in black or tan (mostly black) lace or button style, narrow or high toes, leather or double service fibre soles. Tuesday only \$3.95

### GOOD LUNCH WILL BE SERVED FREE

ON OPENING DAY, BETWEEN

12:30 and 2:00 P. M.

#### DRUG DEPARTMENT

Sloan's Liniment, 50c size for Tuesday only at ..... 40c

DeWitt's Toilet Cream, 25c size for Tuesday, only ..... 19c

White Pearl Tooth Paste, 25c size Tuesday only ..... 19c

#### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

#### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Good broom ..... 62c

Gold Dust, large package ..... 26c

Guatamala Coffee, value 22c ..... 18c

Salteratus, Arm & Hammer Brand, 1 lb. ..... 5c

Ginger snaps, the pound ..... 13c

Victoria Flour. Use it.

#### CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

#### PAINT DEPARTMENT

#### DRUG DEPARTMENT

#### CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

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#### CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

Just now the "Spanish Influenza" is spreading throughout the country. It is somewhat more severe than the grip; but very much along the same lines. The following rules have been issued to the army and apply as well to people in general:

1. Avoid crowded places.
2. Snuff your coughs and sneezes. Others do not want the germs which you throw away.
3. Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through. Get the habit.
4. Remember the three C's—clean mouth, clean skin and clean clothes.
5. Try to keep cool when you walk, and warm when you ride and sleep.
6. Open the windows—always at home at night; at the office when practicable.
7. Food will win the war if you give it a chance. Help by choosing and chewing your food well.
8. Your fate may be in your own hands. Wash your hands before eating.
9. Don't let the waste products of digestion accumulate. During a glass or two of water on getting up.
10. Don't use a napkin, towel, spoon, fork, glass or cup which has been used by another person and not washed.
11. Avoid tight clothes. Hand shoes, tight gloves. Seize to make narrow your alr, not your enemy.
12. When the air is pure, breathe all of it you can. Breathe deeply.

## HOME CANNING DISPLAY

The Food Conservation Committee of the Council of Defense has arranged for a Home Canning Display at Johnson & Hill Co.'s store, Farmers' Week, Oct. 8 to 12. First prizes of fifty cents and second prizes of twenty-five cents will be given for the best jars not less than one pint of the following: Canned corn, beans, string beans, sauerkraut, greens, tomatoes; canned raspberries, blue berries, apples, peaches and cherries; canned chicken, any other canned meat; dried corn; glass jelly made with part sugar substitute. A first prize of one dollar and a second prize of twenty-five cents will be given for the best collections, consisting of canned fruit, vegetables, meats, pickles, jams and jellies.

Prizes will be redeneed in thirty stamps. Entries close Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Judging will be based upon the appearance as it is not in accordance with the spirit of food conservation to open jars for tasting.

Gernard Kersten of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg  
Teacher of Violin

Classes Beginning First Week in September

All wishing to join the beginners' class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special prices for the first four lessons.

## For Sale!

Bargains in Rebuilt  
Top Buggies,  
Open Buggies,  
Light Spring Wagons  
Lumber Wagons.  
We also do all kinds of  
Auto Painting,  
Upholstering,  
General Repairing,  
and Blacksmithing.

## SWEET CARRIAGE WORKS

Baker St., East Side.

## COAL AND WOOD

The Best  
Grades at  
Reasonable  
Prices.

Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the best are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.

CALL US UP AT  
Phone 416 or 5

## BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

## LETTER FROM FRANCE

Somewhere in France, August 18, 1918

Dear Parents:

Haven't much news to write this time because we have been up in no man's land. That is, it was up but it belongs to the French now again, and believe me it's a pretty warm place up there. Expect that you have read all about what the Americans did to the Hun so there isn't any use in me to try to write about it, but nevertheless they sure had a hell of a time getting up there. They had a plan to get him, but he got away. We believe that our company has a house there hanging over us as we didn't know where we had to go to get him, so we lost a few hours, haven't time just now to describe everything to you, but will save it and tell it when I get back which I hope will be soon. I got two of your letters and was sure glad to hear from you only when you would write more often. Was awful sorry to hear of Uncle Fred's death, wish I could have been there, read the full account of it in the Tribune which I got regular letters from home the other day and am going to answer it just as soon as I get time. Would like to do it now but haven't time, but tell her I will write to you when I happen to see her.

Your son,  
Henry Karmatz.

## MEANING OF STARS

A blue star is used to represent each person, man or woman, in the military or naval service of the United States.

For those killed in action a gold star will be substituted for the blue star or superimposed on it in such manner as to entirely cover it.

For those wounded in action a silver star will be substituted for the blue star or superimposed on it in such manner as to entirely cover it.

Use of the star in this manner would be limited to those entitled to the official wound chevron which is awarded to those receiving wounds in action with the enemy or disabled by a gas attack, necessitating treatment by a medical officer.

For those who subsequently die from such wounds or gas disability the gold star will be superimposed on the silver in such a manner as to leave a margin of blue around the gold.

For those who are disabled of invalided home by injury or disease in time of duty in the military or naval service a silver star will be superimposed on the blue star in such a manner as to leave a margin of blue around the silver.

For those who subsequently die in the result of such accident or disease contracted in time of duty, and who were thus previously represented by a silver star superimposed on the blue with a blue margin, a gold star will be substituted for this silver star or superimposed in such manner as to entirely cover it, leaving however, the margin of blue.

## AN IMMENSE ARMY

With the new registration held on Thursday of last week, among one of the largest draft calls this country ever knew. Approximately 16,000 to the colors 13,000,000 men from 18 to 45 years of age. The rapidity with which the manhood of the nation must be called to the colors under the new selective service law in order to keep the contemplated allied next month was emphasized in a statement made last week by Provost Marshall Crowder, who stated that the drawing to determine the order in which registrants are to be called probably will be held not later than October 2 and that the rest of the new recruits will be drafted into the service by October 15.

Because of this emergency, all of the officials connected with the complicated draft machinery have been called upon to make unusual efforts not only in registering, but in classifying under the questionnaire system the 13,000,000 men who are to register on September 12. It is General Crowder's hope that this group may be in its completed form by October 1. It is understood that the men from 19 to 35 will be called first.

Every man registering must on all occasions have in his possession his registration card, otherwise he is subject to arrest. The meaning of 18 to 15 is that you are not 18 until your eighteenth birthday and that you are 45 until your forty-sixth birthday.

The continuation school will open at the Lincoln High school next week, when there will be numerous classes organized. The number of classes of course, depends on the people who wish to take instruction, and will include commercial branches, languages, domestic science and various other branches.

John Flinup, one of the rising young farmers new to a plow was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Saturday. John reports everything moving along nicely on his way, with most of the farmers are pretty well satisfied with their season's work.

John E. Dally returned on Friday from the Great Lakes Naval Training station, where he and Mrs. Dally had been during the week on account of the sickness of their son, Donald, who was prostrated with influenza and later with pneumonia. Mrs. Dally and the latest advice received from her are to the effect that Donald is steadily improving.

Wood was received on Wednesday morning that Alex Grandkofski, who is stationed at Camp Logan, Ill., was very low and not expected to live. He was one of the victims of Spanish influenza who afterwards contracted pneumonia. His parents left on Wednesday for Camp Logan in order to be with him.

Lee B. Margrey of the town of Saratoga was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office last Friday, having come in to attend to some business interests. Mr. Margrey says that things down his way are being better than for a number of years past, and says that the farmers are all pretty well satisfied with the way things turned out.

Carl Vierl and Wm. Wolf Jr. who are working on a dredge near Shiocton spent a few days with home folks here.

Mrs. Albert Vierl took her daughter, Natalie, to Weaupeka last Saturday where Natalie will enter high school.

Last Friday Professors Jackson and Qrey with about twenty-five students from the training school spent the day at the O. J. Leu farm property. About 60 bushels of nice golden yellow corn were harvested. Wood county farmers are to have first chance to thickeat for seed for next year. Mr. Leu will have nearly 100 bushels of seed corn for sale and will take orders now for later delivery.

Mrs. F. W. Wirtz has erected another this week. The farmers around here certainly had an unusual corn crop this year.

John Wilhelm was sick a few days the first part of the week. Mrs. Frank Steiner of Mauston is visiting relatives here.

Port Edwards was recently visited at Port Edwards on Sunday.

The Geo. Dawes family visited at the O. J. Leu home Sunday.

Josephine Vierl is home from Grand Rapids where she has been working.

Don't forget to convert your second Liberty Bonds this month.

The Bank That Does Things for You

First National Bank  
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

Correct Glasses

All Opticians Claim To Make Them

I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.

If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY, if not, the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit

Louis Reichel

Waukesha, Wisconsin

Phone 387

## LOCAL ITEMS

Dear Speltz Bros. Orchestra at Rudolph Oct. 4.

Mrs. Bernard Yaeger of the town of Sigel was a business visitor in the city on Monday.

Miss Marion Atwood left for Oshkosh on Saturday to spend the week out with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Kandy have brand new baby boy at their home, born on Sept. 28th.

Mrs. A. A. Weeks spent several days at Waukesha last week visiting with friends and relatives.

Mrs. G. R. Moore left on Friday for Baraboo where she will visit her mother for some few weeks.

Frank Pfeifer of the town of Grant, Adams county, was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Friday.

Mr. C. B. Daly, who has been visiting with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel drove to Menomonie on Monday where they took dinner with friends, returning the same afternoon.

George A. Baxter of the town of Hansen paid the Tribune office a pleasant call on Monday.

This great play with Lewis S. Stone in the stellar role and Margaret Chilton in support of the great star is sure to win your approval.

"Inside the Lines" is a play you will like, Intrigue, adventure, espionage, German Kultur, Teuton, diplomacy and Hun propagandists are exposed in this sensational picture.

Never before has an attempt been made to disclose so fully inside workings of the Imperial German Secret Service.

Mr. Stone was the star in the original production of this play on the stage.

The result was a hit that made New York sit up and take notice.

MR. AND MRS. L. M. REICHEL

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erdman of the south side are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy at their home on Tuesday.

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Leon Foley of the Great Lakes Training station is spending a ten day furlough in this city visiting with his friends and relatives.

Reverend Robert Locke and family left on Monday morning for their new home in Champaign. They will be here for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Kellogg.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Dougherty of the town of Rudolph were in the city on business last Thursday.

There will be a dance at the Wheatsheaf in the town of Sigel on Saturday evening, Oct. 5th, the proceeds to go for the benefit of the Red Cross. A cordial invitation is extended to the public in general to attend.

John Slusser, who is at work in the tannery at the Consolidated plant, was struck in the eye by a rock on Saturday and it was feared that the sight of the eye would be ruined, but he has since been improving somewhat.

Roy Weeks of Chicago is spending a few days in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Weeks.

George Peterson of the town of Saratoga was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Mrs. Guy Thornton, who has been employed at the law office of Goggin & Bratzel, resigned her position last Saturday and leaves this week for the east and will probably make her home in New York City. Mr. Thornton is in the United States Navy.

Frank Gallegher was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday. Mr. Gallegher reports that he sold his farm southeast of the city consisting of 120 acres to Morris Brown of Chicago, who has returned to his home here in the future.

Frank Wilharm, who has been visiting his relatives and friends in this city and vicinity for several weeks past, expects to leave the fore part of next week for Spokane, Washington, where he is employed in the pack yard.

Frank Wilharm, who has been living in the town of Rudolph for some time past, has bought a residence in this city at the west side and will make his home here in the future.

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### SPANISH INFLUENZA

Just now the "Spanish Influenza" is spreading throughout the country. It is somewhat more severe than the grippe, but very much along the same lines. The following news have been issued to the army and navy as well as to people in general:

1. Avoid needless crowding. Influenza is a crowd disease.
2. Smother your coughs and sneezes. Others do not want the germs which you throw away.
3. Wear nose, not your mouth, when made to breathe through. Get the habit.
4. Remember the three C's—clean mouth, clean skin and clean clothes.
5. Try to keep cool when you walk and warm when you ride and sleep.
6. Open the windows—always at home at night; at the office when practicable.
7. Food will win the war if you give it a chance. Help by choosing and chewing your food well.
8. Your fate may be in your own hands. Wash your hands before eating.
9. Don't let the waste products of digestion accumulate. Drink a glass or two of water on getting up.
10. Don't use a napkin, towel, spoon, fork, glass or cup which has been used by another person and not washed.
11. Avoid tight clothes. Tight shirt, tight gloves. Socks to make nature angry, not your enemy.
12. When the air is poor, breathe all of it you can. Breathe deeply.

### LETTER FROM FRANCE

Somewhere in France, August 18, 1918.

Dear Parents—

haven't much news to write this time because we have been up in no man's land, that is it was once but it belongs to the French now again, and believe me it's a pretty warm place up there. Expect that you have read all about what the Americans did to the Huns so there isn't much to say. We are still here, but, nevertheless they sure had him on the go and we had a hell of a time trying to catch him to. They handed him a package that he won't forget for a while. We believe that our company has a horse shoe hanging over us as we didn't lose a man killed with us we had seven wounded when I get back which I hope will be soon, I get two of your letters and was sure glad to hear from you only wish you would write more often. Was awful sorry to hear of Uncle Fred's death, but I could of been told, and the full account of it in the Tribune which I get regular. Got a letter from Fern the other day and am going to answer it just as soon as I get time, would like to do it now but haven't time, but tell her I will write if you happen to see her.

Yours son,  
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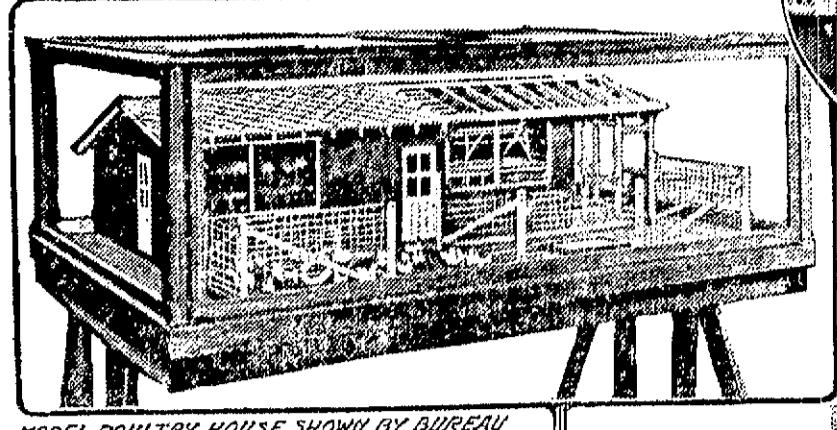
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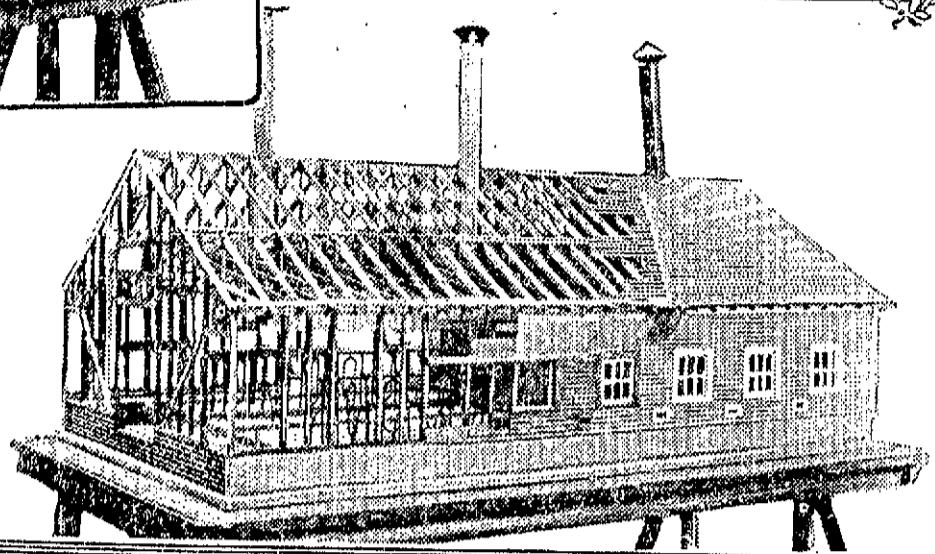
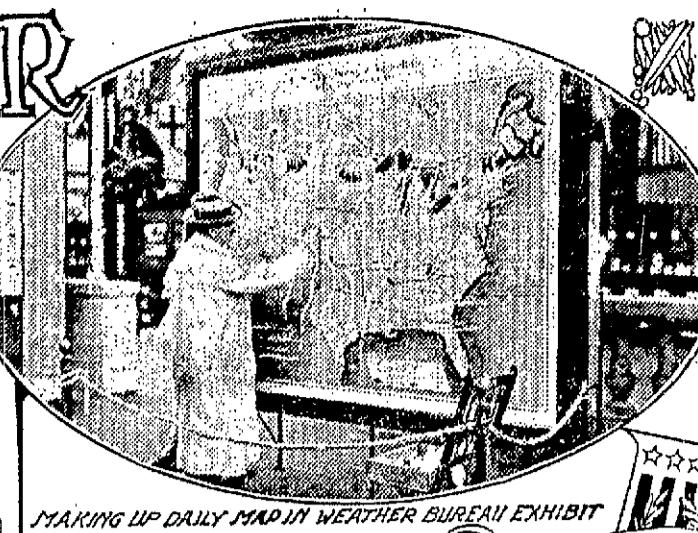
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# CARRYING WAR to the PEOPLE



MODEL POULTRY HOUSE SHOWN BY BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY



MODEL OF DAIRY BARN EXHIBITED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

## Various Government Departments Unite in Preparing Elaborate Exhibits for State Fairs and Expositions.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The United States government has conducted its traveling displays of public work and is to exhibit them so as better to inform the people concerning the work of their government toward winning the war. The combined display is a war show from beginning to end, for every activity of the government now has a bearing, more or less direct, on the one national aim of preserving popular rule for the world. Thus, not only will there be vital interest in the exhibits of the war and navy departments, but in the displays of the work of the department of agriculture in stimulating increased production of food; the activities of the food administration in encouraging the conservation and equitable distribution of this fundamental war munition; the addition of new food sources through the Bureau of Fisheries of the department of commerce; the safeguarding of human life and indirectly increasing of food production through the work of the mine rescue cars of the Bureau of Mines, department of interior; and the spreading of official news through the committee on public information.

The joint committee on government exhibits, which acts for the various departments in administering the displays and is headed as chairman by F. Lounson-Schubert of the department of agriculture, has contracted for the exhibits to be shown simultaneously on five circuits of approximately 35 state fairs and expositions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Organization of five circuits does not mean that any one circuit is being favored or discredited against in the quantity or quality of displays. The government exhibit material is of such magnitude that no fair has been able to offer more space than can be filled. The army and navy exhibits have been made up in five duplicate sets. In fact, practically the only variations of note in the displays are in those of the department of agriculture, which has planned, in addition to its exhibits of general interest, displays of particular importance for specific regions. For instance, where wheat-growing is all absorbing, wheat will be featured, and where cattle fever tick is sucking blood and destroying meat, special emphasis will be placed on the fight to rid American territory of this parasite.

The government exhibits have much to detain even the idly curious, but informing the people of government work and of important aid which the public can render the government in the national crisis is the big aim. All exhibits are educational and those of purely technical interest are rarely used. Displays are the product of years of experience in exposition methods and every effort is made to visualize subjects in such manner that visitors will be informed as well as entertained.

To list and describe adequately every item in the exhibits would require many words. Features selected here and there, however, may serve to give an idea of the complete show.

The war department display can hardly fail to place Americans more closely in touch with their boys who are marking more misery the heads that wear the crown. There are Browning machine guns for infantry use and Lewis machine guns of the aircraft type; mountain canons that can be put to Alpine heights; figures clothed in regulation uniforms, including an aviator's flying togs; rides of the latest model used "over there"; wooden blocks showing penetration of the old and new bullets; complete equipment of the beloved "doughboy," and a trench perspective through which he watches for trickiness on the part of the "Prussians"; gas masks that he dons when the Hun spreads his favorite poison; the French helmet that protects him and the hand grenades he hurls; the shovel with which he digs a trench and the pump that takes out the water.

Then there are models of the various kinds of tents used by the army, national and regimental colors in silk, storm and post flags, a portable field wireless outfit, heliograph instruments, lanterns for night signaling, day and night rockets and signal masts.

And if any American hasn't learned yet to distinguish a sergeant major from a brigadier general, he can do so from boards which carry the insignia of officers and the chevrons of enlisted men, with the wound and service chevrons authorized for officers and men serving in France.

The navy display shows more of the tools that are making this world an unsafe place for international burglars, and also some rifles captured from German soldiers. The navy shows a depth charge of the kind whose bubbles often mean the end for some submarine pilot; a naval mine and anchor, and a big torpedo with its truck. Projectiles of various sizes are accompanied by bombs that airplanes drop. The clothing display includes

## Interesting Gleanings

Mrs. Mary Hazenstaub of Avery, Blair county, who is in her one hundredth year, is the purchaser of a \$100 Liberty bond. She is a native of Germany and cannot speak English. She conversed with the soldier through one of her daughters, the youngest of whom is aged seventy-three. She professed real regret receiving the money from the sale of her farm that she would purchase additional Liberty bonds.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ashton, age seventy-six, enjoys the distinction of being the champion knitter of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Despite her age, she averages a pair of socks a day, and since the beginning of America's participation in the war has sent 250 pairs of socks and six sweaters to the soldiers in France.

Honors now being paid to women war workers here and abroad recall the action of General Joseph E. Johnston, who once paraded 30,000 of his troops in a special review given in honor of Mrs. Salute Chapman Law, the colors army nurse.

Prominent members of the Trades and Labor council and the board of trade in Vancouver, B. C., have formed a committee as a court of appeal and conciliation board to avert strikes; it possible.

The local trades council has made a strong protest against the proposal to employ men at streetcar drivers in a West Midland (England) district.

Putting back the handles of a new motorcycle stops it, by disengaging the clutch, throwing the engine and applying the brakes.

Southwestern France has deposits of iron ore that were exploited as far back as the time of the Roman occupation and which still yield some of the purest manganese found in that country.

The Swiss federal council has decreed the adoption of 24-hour time for railroads and other institutions under government control at a date yet to be determined.

It has been figured by geographers that the earth is thickest along a longitudinal line drawn from Clobanzezo, a mountain in Ecuador, to a point on the coast of Sumatra, where the land is thirty high.

In order to prevent damage to electrical lines and danger to workmen, it has been found advisable to give all logs which come to a sawmill a thorough spraying with sharp jets of water. This removes bits of rock or gravel before the logs go to the saw.

Joe Moses, named for state engineer on the Socialist ticket in New York state, explained that he could not take the nomination, as he was not an engineer but a tailor. The convention said that wouldn't make any difference.—Exchange.

How Old is an Angel of Mercy?

The secretary of war, having in mind all that he had heard about the transcendental brawling and pillow-smoothing functions of the ladies, wrote to General Pershing, propounding the question: "How old is an angel of mercy?" At least, so says New York Medical Journal, which further more reports and comments upon the fact that General Pershing replied, "Twenty-five or over," so that, now there is a rule preventing girls in their most angelic age from becoming angels of mercy in France.

## MAN OF MYSTERY KEEPS SECRET

Half-Breed Dies Without Revealing Method of Recovering the Dead.

## GETS DROWNED BODIES

Always Worked at Night, Possessed an Uncanny Power and Succeeded Where All Other Methods Had Failed.

Stillwater, Minn.—John Jeremy, a mysterious character, who for 42 years made his living by recovering the bodies of persons drowned in lakes and rivers of the northwest, ended his career recently by committing suicide after he had shot and killed an acquaintance in a quarrel over a woman. Jeremy, who was seventy-two years old and a resident of this place, died without disclosing his uncanny method of bringing bodies to the surface.

One of his notable feats took place shortly before his death when he recovered the body of Miss Helen Learned of St. Paul, who was drowned in Lake Phalen several weeks previously. The lake bed had been raked scores of times and hope had been abandoned when "fisherman John," as Jeremy was known, announced that he would find the body. Within a short time he had succeeded and collected \$100 for his work.

Liked Starlight for His Work.

Jeremy worked alone and always at night. He liked a starry sky, but the presence of a full moon seemed to hamper rather than aid him. Some persons who for years had studied the peculiarities of Jeremy, who was a half-breed, claimed he used trained mink-skin to locate the missing corpses. Others claimed he knew the freakish twists and turns of the river and lake currents so well that he needed no other aid.

"Fisherman John" began his unique profession in 1876. His efficiency soon attracted the attention of the entire northwest and he received large sums for the recovery of many of the bodies of strangers shown.

The fisher's exhibit also display trained skins of aquatic animals—and most people know that leather is valuable now—with a demonstration of pearl button manufacture, one of the industries that Germany dominated before the war.

Programs of moving pictures treating many wartime themes are shown in connection with the other exhibits. They screen American soldiers at the fighting front and in camp; farmers sowing for bigger crops in the country; methods of conserving as well as increasing the food supply, views of beautiful landscapes in the unflooded parks; reclamation of arid lands, highway construction and other activities, many of them in direct relation to winning the war.

At every fair where the combined exhibits are displayed, the Four-Minute Men—the volunteer speakers who are fighting disloyal propaganda and urging unlimited public support for every war movement—gather in state conclaves. They speak the regulation four minutes between the official motion pictures, and assist the soldiers and sailors and department representatives in explaining displays. The Four-Minute Men have headquarters at booths maintained by the committee on public information.

Broad features of forest service work are presented in popular and striking form. Models urge the burning of dead fuel wood to release coal for cities and war purposes and relieve transportation, contrast proper methods of logging with the wasteful ways, and show the proper handling of tree stumps for increasing crop and animal production. Other forest service displays show how forest fires are prevented or discovered and fought; how valuable timber can be saved for war uses; and the need of retaining forests to retard soil erosion on slopes.

Distinctive exhibits of the bureau of chemistry illustrate the enforcement of the food and drugs act, production and preservation of food products, and banning of dangerous articles of commerce. Differences between true and imitation commercial articles are shown, and light is thrown on adulterated or misbranded medicinal preparations, including headache "remedies," "ether" preparations, asthma, constipation, and other alleged "cures."

Samples of the soils that occur in the United States, including some sent to the neighborhood of the particular exhibition, together with information relating to their best use in farming, are among the bureau of soils displays. The state relations service shows its work in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges, in spreading farming information through county agents, home demonstration agents and boys' and girls' clubs, and illustrates food conservation by canning and drying.

The bureau of entomology's exhibits of destructive insects and ways of combating them are particularly interesting at this time of need for more food production and conservation. Likewise, the bureau of biological survey's displays of stuffed animals and birds, representing the control or destruction of the predatory species and the conservation of the desirable kinds, take added significance. Demands on the railroads, with growing use of motor routes, stress the importance of the good roads construction and maintenance exhibits of the office of public roads and rural engineering, and war conditions also lend interest to the bureau of markets' display of safe methods of shipping grain, distribution of farm products, grain standards and cotton standards, and various types of shipping containers.

Agriculture has been called the most peaceful industry in the world, but it is believed that the department's displays will remove any question as to efficient farming being absolutely essential in an effective war machine.

But America must not feed itself alone. It must sustain millions of the citizens and fighting men of our valiant allies. The food administration, in its exhibits, drives that fact deep. Feature dis-

plays of hearts.

Probably the world's merrymaking record for men was created by that notorious bigamist, George Witton, whose marriages have been estimated at about 900. In the space of a single week he went through marriage ceremonies with ten women.

An amazing matrimonial record, too, was that of a certain John Watson. This "juggler of hearts" became acquainted with the eight daughters of a brewer. Within a year he had gone through a form of matrimony with each of the eight sisters, and had succeeded in decamping with their savings.

THOSE WAR TERMS.

One of the rear-end-of-the-street-cars regulars harried the car at his accustomed corner after an absence of about two weeks. He was looking "peaked" and one of his friends asked: "Where have you been for a couple of weeks, Brown?" "Oh, I had a slight touch of pneumonia," Brown answered.

"Touch!" said the first speaker; "looks to me like you might have had a direct hit!"

CIPHER.

Cholly—they say, you know, that what a man eats he becomes.

Miss Keen—Dear me! You must be eating practically nothing.—Boston Transcript.

LAD FINANCES DEAL AT TEN

"Get-Rich-Quick" Youth in St. Louis Works Confidence Game on Companions.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Louis Sodler of this city started for the grocery store and her canine went along. She had gone but a short distance when her dog was hit by an automobile. She tried to pick up her pet and was bitten by the right hand.

The police in the usual course of events learned of the accident. They ordered the dog chained up for ten days for observation. Then they ordered Mrs. Sodler to see the city bacteriologist regarding her wound. As a climax they filed a charge of "harboring an unlicensed dog" against her husband.

LAD FINANCES DEAL AT TEN

Exciting Contest at Fort Slocum Halted With Bases Full and Batter Makes Long Hit.

The unexpected becomes the commonplace for the boys in baseball, yet reminds the unexpected for civilians. A recent close and exciting baseball game at Fort Slocum was halted for two or three minutes with the bases full and just as the batter had struck what was safe for a two-bagger and was halfway down to first base. It was "outfront" at sundown, when the dog is batted down. As it descended and the hand played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the batter held half-way to first. The man on bases who had started for home also stopped and the outfielder let the ball fall where it would. As the first note broke out every player sprang to attention, faced the flag and stood at salute until the last note of the anthem died away. The game was then resumed. The same sight may be seen at almost any camp.

PLAYING BALL IN PALESTINE

Equipment Sufficient for Four Teams Shipped by Clark Griffith to Holy Land.

Clark Griffith announces that he has shipped to Palestine baseball equipment sufficient for four teams, on request of Americans of Jewish ancestry and otherwise who are in service with the British in the Holy Land. Several hundred American Jews, especially enlisted, have joined the army in Palestine, and they no sooner got there than they desire to play ball overcame them.

CHASE BRINGS SLANDER SUIT

Premier First Sacker of Cincinnati Reds Enters Action Against Gary Herrmann.

Hal Chase, the premier first sacker of organized baseball, who was recently given his unconditional release and signed by the Cincinnati Reds, has entered suit against Gary Herrmann, the president of the national commission, and the Cincinnati ball club for back salary and slanders of character.

President of Amateur Oarsmen.

James Pilkington has for 17 years been president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the governing body of the sport in this country.

Offers Club for Hospital.

Urbandale, Ia.—Locks of hair were part of the loot taken by a burglar who broke into the home of M. D. K. Seltzer, aged ninety-two, here.

Thieves Steal Hair.

Urbandale, Ia.—Locks of hair were part of the loot taken by a burglar who broke into the home of M. D. K. Seltzer, aged ninety-two, here.

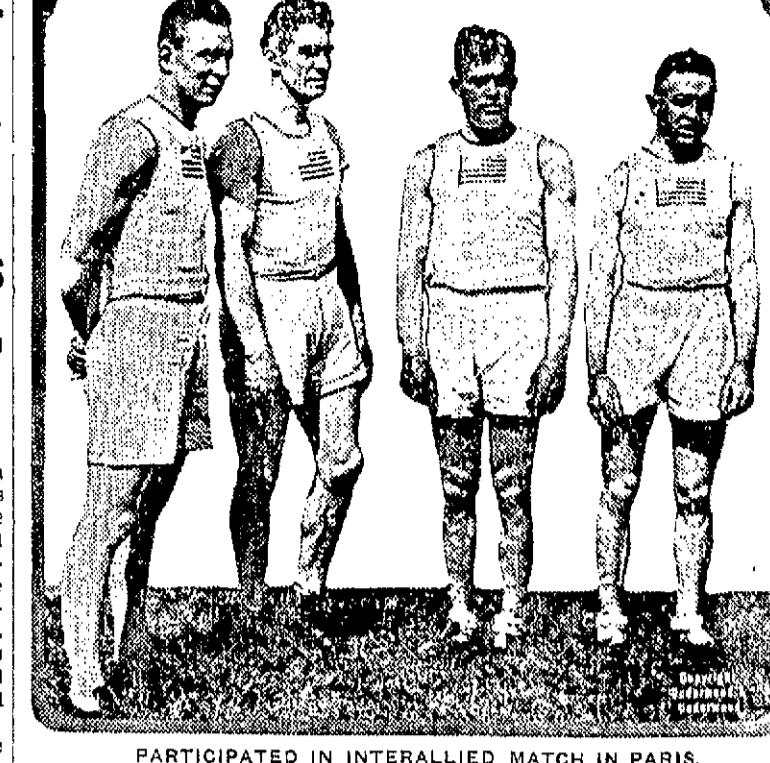
Athletics at Georgetown.

Georgetown, D. C.—The Georgetown university will continue track athletics.

## AMERICAN RUNNERS PUT ON WEIGHT ABROAD

Football and Military Tactics on Western Front Alike.

In Allied Drive Between Sonsens and Reims Maps Show Massed Movement Toward Center, Same as Worked in Football.



PARTICIPATED IN INTERALLIED MATCH IN PARIS.

According to Sporting Chronicle, the American relay team, which can second to the French team in an interallied meet in Paris, consisted of Jack Eller, Ted Morrell, Tommy Lenon and Kline of Minnesota. The French team had George Andre, the famous all-round athlete; Tissier, Bondon and Lieutenant Gauchier.

The Frenchmen must be flattered or the Americans were overweight. It is said Lenon has put on pounds overworn.

## BIG LEAGUE STAR A MARINE

Eddie Collins, Famous White Sox Key-  
stone King, Has Joined Soldiers  
of the Sea.

Eddie Collins, the famous second sacker of the Chicago White Sox and the former star of Connie Mack's old Philadelphia Athletics, combination, has joined the United States marines and will share in the glories attained by America's brave

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## CAN HURL GRENADES

Pete Wachob, formerly with the White Western League club, is showing his good arm in Uncle Sam's service. He is at Camp Fremont in training and in a recent contest won the grenade throwing event from several hundred competitors.

Wachob is a corporal in his company and plays on the camp baseball team.

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## NOVEL SPORT IS INTRODUCED

Chariot Racing Popular at Naval Training Stations—Recommended by Walter Camp.

The chariot or dray race is the latest sport to make its appearance in the naval training stations.

The race was originated and introduced in the stations of the fleet naval district by George V. Brown, district athletic director of the navy commandation on training camp athletics, and it has been recommended for adoption in other stations by Walter Camp, head of the athletic division of the training camp commission.

One distinct advantage of the chariot race is that any number of men can participate. Then, too, the apparatus required is simple, and consists merely of two round poles about two inches in diameter and a chariot, all of which are connected by ropes. Six men grasp the first pole and four men the second several feet behind, these men composing a team. Attached to the second pole is a sled or chariot, which contains one man, and the game consists of dragging the chariot and its rider over a given course.

When the race starts every team runs a stated distance, which covers the first lap. At this point another set of teams take up the race and covers the second lap, and the race continues as long as there are sets of relays.

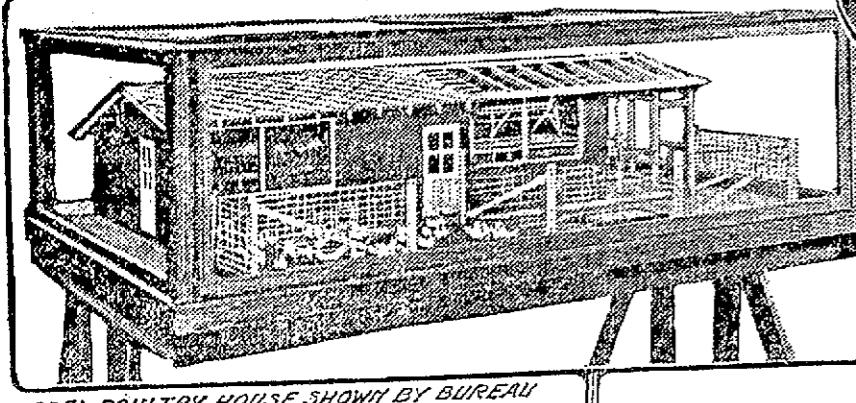
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## GREAT STICKLERS FOR ORDER

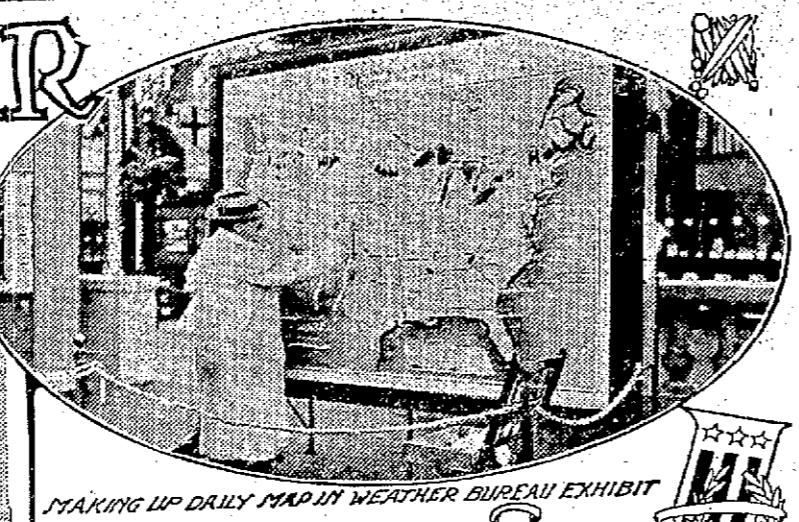
It Would Set Bad Precedent to Permit Spectators to Enter Grand Stand.

Baseball magnates are great sticklers for the old order. At recent game a major league city that need not be named, there were some 50 fans in the bleachers and the thermometer

# CARRYING WAR TO THE PEOPLE



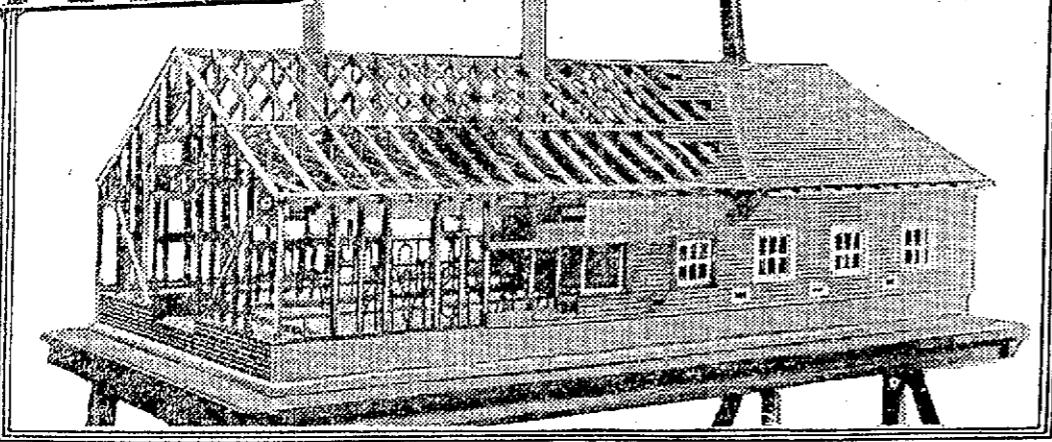
MODEL POULTRY HOUSE SHOWN BY BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY



MAKING UP DAILY MADISON WEATHER BUREAU EXHIBIT

## Various Government Departments Unite in Preparing Elaborate Exhibits for State Fairs and Expositions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)



MODEL OF DAIRY BARN EXHIBITED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Some worn in winter weather by the boys aboard our submarines.

Trumpets, drums, rifles, swords, flasks and pennants are some of the other things shown. But it is expected that nowhere will the crowds be thicker than around the models of modern battleships, dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers and other vessels that will be shown at all the fairs and expositions.

The scope of work of the department of agriculture is so wide and the quantity of its exhibit material is so great that its displays vary in different sections of the country, but in every case they have been selected to clinch some reason why American agricultural production must be increased, and again increased, and to show some of the numerous ways by which it can be done. These exhibits are not for the farmer alone. They are for him first, but food production has become the business and concern of everybody in America, and nearly everybody has come to know it. More than that, the agricultural exhibits are attractive, interesting and informing enough to hold the attention of even the novice who cannot tell a solo from a siso.

The weather bureau shows how it's able to forecast storms, frosts and floods to protect agriculture, commerce and navigation, and displays its daily weather map showing conditions in the immediate locality of the exhibition. The bureau of animal industry shows how to improve and increase the country's supplies of meat, milk and poultry, how it guards the health of the public and our soldiers and sailors through its meat inspection system, and how to drive out the destructive animal diseases that annually take a toll of meat worth many millions of dollars.

"Fisherman John" began his unique profession in 1876. His efficiency soon attracted the attention of the entire northwest, and he received large sums for meat. Samples and posters of whale, shark, grayfish, salmon, eulachons, burbot, drums, chinook, sturgeon and rays represent some of the dipping table strainers shown.

The fisherman exhibit also display tanned skins of aquatic animals—and most people know that leather is valuable now—with a demonstration of pearl button manufacture, one of the industries that Germany dominated before the war.

Programs of moving pictures treating many wartime themes are shown in connection with the other exhibits. They screen American soldiers at the fighting front and in camp; farmers striving for bigger crops in the country; methods of conserving as well as increasing the food supply; views of beautiful landscapes in the national parks; reclamation of arid lands, highway construction and other activities, many of them in direct relation to winning the war.

At every fair where the combined exhibits are displayed, the Four-Minute Men—the volunteer speakers who are fighting disloyal propaganda at the fighting front and in camp; farmers striving for bigger crops in the country; methods of conserving as well as increasing the food supply; views of beautiful landscapes in the national parks; reclamation of arid lands, highway construction and other activities, many of them in direct relation to winning the war.

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At a number of the fairs where trackage facilities can be provided in or near the grounds, one of the nine rescue cars of the bureau of mines, department of the interior, will be open to the public. Full crews of five men will be on duty to explain the intricate rescue apparatus.

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**HOW TO STORE VEGETABLES**

Beets, carrots, rutabagas, turnips and winter radishes may be stored under practically the same conditions of temperature and moisture is especially necessary to these crops, and especially difficult to maintain in the cellar of a furnace heated house.

Covering with a pile of vegetation when growing is a very effective means of preventing loss of moisture. The important thing is to keep the ground well watered. Turnips may also be left out of doors. These vegetables keep well under out door conditions except in such unusual weather as a frost or freeze. Packing in

boxes or placing in piles and covering with sand or other means of avoiding loss of moisture. The sand should be kept wet enough to prevent the wilting of the roots. Lack of moisture means a practically worthless product. The temperature should be as near as possible to the freezing point.

Parsnips and salsify may be stored in the cellar, but a better product results if the plants are left in the garden until spring. However, it is convenient to have enough in the cellar for an over-winter supply. Turnips may also be left out of doors. These vegetables keep well under out door conditions except in such unusual weather as a frost or freeze. Packing in

**RECORD YEAR FOR CANNING**

Reports from manufacturers of canning supplies who have conformed to recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture in the making of equipment indicate that the interest in home canning is increasing rapidly. There is a widespread demand for more equipment that will save labor and time.

It is estimated that there has been during the year a 50 per cent increase in the number of home manufacturers home canning supplies, an average increase of 25 per cent in the quality of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent

in the quantity of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent in the demand for rubbers of standard quality.

Reports from manufacturers of canning supplies have been published by outside parties in 10 different languages and more than 100 business concerns have reprinted the directions for free distribution to their employees and customers.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Jepson of the town of Carlson, were pleasant callers this evening on Thursday, while in the city shopping. Mr. Jepson reports that he had good crops this year.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

Plattsburg Record—Word to the George Brown family gives the information that their son, William George Brown, is a government man and will have charge of the production of all the hardware, number and veneers bought by the government. He will travel in Wisconsin and Michigan and New England states, with head quarters very likely at Chicago—Mrs. Minnie Will and her son, Leonard, and wife, have just returned from Grand Rapids last week and visited at the Mrs. Mary Vaughan home here. The ladies are old friends and had not met for years.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

**LOCAL ITEMS**

Leo Bunde has entered the university at Madison.

Mrs. Fred Kurnatz is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee.

Miss Laura Forderie is teaching at Stevens Point to attend the Normal.

J. R. Ragan was called to Woodstock, Ill., on Wednesday by the death of a relative.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

Mrs. Grover Stout has accepted a position in the postoffice.

Miss Mae Leve has accepted a position in the Bank of Grand Rapids.

James Chamberlain has gone to Stevens Point to attend the Normal.

John White, editor of the Marshallfield Herald, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Potatoes, white stock, cwt. \$1.25  
Potatoes, straw beanie, cwt. \$1.75  
Onions ..... 20c  
Tomatoes ..... 14c  
Cucumbers ..... 15c  
Eggs ..... 40c  
Honey ..... 15-18c  
Bacon ..... 10-12c  
Pork dressed ..... 22-23c  
Veal ..... 18-20c  
Butter ..... 48c  
Hay, Timothy ..... \$20-\$22  
Oats ..... 61c  
Buckwheat ..... \$3.25  
Rye ..... \$1.50  
War Flour ..... \$12.20  
Hops ..... \$14.00

# JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY'S 4th ANNUAL FARMER'S WEEK!

October 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1918

## Cash Prizes

# \$300

## Cash Prizes

For the Best Specimens of Fruit, Vegetables and Grain.

See Last Issue of "Economist" for List of Prizes

## Opening Day Specials, Tuesday, October 8th.

### SHOE DEPARTMENT

\$4.00 Men's Work Shoes, \$3.15

One large lot men's high grade heavy work shoes blucher cut, black or tan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  double soles, tip or plain toe styles. For Tuesday only ..... \$3.15

\$8.50 Women's House Slippers, \$2.35

Any pair of women's \$3.00 house slippers in black kid in strap or side gore styles, turned soles. Tuesday only ..... \$2.35

\$5.00 Men's Dress Shoes, \$3.05

One large lot of men's \$5.00 dress shoes in black or tan (mostly black) lace or button style, narrow or high toes, leather or double service fibre soles. Tuesday only \$3.95

### GOOD LUNCH WILL BE SERVED FREE

### ON OPENING DAY, BETWEEN

12:30 and 2:00 P. M.

### DRUG DEPARTMENT

Ston's Liniment, 50c size for Tuesday only at ..... \$30c

DeWitt's Toilet Cream, 25c size for Tuesday, only ..... 10c

White Pearl Tooth Paste, 25c size Tuesday only ..... 10c

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

### ON OPENING DAY, BETWEEN

12:30 and 2:00 P. M.

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Good broom ..... 62c

Gold Dust, large package ..... 26c

Guatemala Coffee, value 22c ..... 14c

Salvatorus, Arm & Hammer Brand, 1 lb. ..... 5c

Ginger snaps, one pound ..... 14c

Victoria Flour, one lb. ..... 9c

### PAINT DEPARTMENT

Murexine, Rathondine, large 5 pound package, special for Tuesday ..... 50c

One lot of Raisomine in dark green to close out at special for Tuesday, 5 lb. package 39c

### CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

7 piece water set, including 1 pitcher and 6 glasses, special for Tuesday ..... 65c

7 piece berry set, including berry bowl and 5 berry dishes, star design, special for Tuesday ..... 49c

Vinegar bottle, special for Tuesday ..... 12c

Kitchen utensils including glass splashed jars, also large coffee and tea jars, 8 pieces for Tuesday ..... 98c

## Special Items for Every Day of Farmer's Week

We are Listing Special Items for Every Day of Farmers Week--No article can be purchased before or after day listed

Wednesday, October 9th

Thursday, October 10th

Special Items on Sale All the Week

Friday, October 11th

Saturday, October 12th

### SHOE DEPARTMENT

\$5.50 Men's HI Cut Bluehers, \$4.35

One lot men's 10 in. top brown heavy bluehers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  double nailed soles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bellows tongue and tip. For Wednesday only \$4.35.

\$3.50 Boys' Dress Shoes, \$2.85

One large lot of Boys' black dress shoes lace or button style, narrow or wide toe, for Wednesday only ..... \$2.85

\$4.00 Women's Comfort Shoes, \$3.15

One lot women's black kid, turned sole, comfort shoes, lace or button style wide widths, low heels, for Wednesday only \$3.15

### DRUG DEPARTMENT

Robinson's Poultry Lice Killer, 20c size, Wednesday's special ..... 16c

Penshur's Linen Face cream, 50c size, special for Wednesday ..... 38c

Donald's Face Powder, 25c size, special for Wednesday ..... 19c

### CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

Heavy stone ware combanchouts with handle heavy chamber to match with cover ..... 55c

special for Wednesday ..... 55c

Large Mixing Bowls at ..... 10c, 15c, 20c

One lot of plain white chamber with covers special for Wednesday ..... 45c

### PAINT DEPARTMENT

Inside wood work or wall paper, special for Wednesday, per gal. ..... \$1.95

A good interior varnish for furniture or wood work, special for Wednesday, per gallon ..... \$1.95

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Calumet Baking Powder, regular price today 30c the lb. special for Wednesday ..... 24c

Matches per box, not over 6 boxes to customer ..... 5c

Snowboy Washing Powder, large size, 2 c. ..... 5c

Salmon per 1 lb. can, not over 6 to a customer ..... 19c

5c package Soap Chips ..... 14c

Royal Cocoa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cans, regular price 25c; special for Wednesday ..... 10c

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A good interior varnish for furniture or wood work, special for Wednesday, per gallon ..... \$1.95

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

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Matches per box, not over 6 boxes to customer ..... 5c

Snowboy Washing Powder, large size, 2 c. ..... 5c

Salmon per 1 lb. can, not over 6 to a customer ..... 19c

5c package Soap Chips ..... 14c

Royal Cocoa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cans, regular price 25c; special for Wednesday ..... 10c

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5c package Soap Chips ..... 14c

Royal Cocoa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cans, regular price 25c; special for Wednesday ..... 10c

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Calumet Baking Powder, regular price today 30c the lb. special for Wednesday ..... 24c

Matches per box, not over 6 boxes to customer ..... 5c

Snowboy Washing Powder, large size, 2 c. ..... 5c

Salmon per 1 lb. can, not over 6 to a customer ..... 19c

5c package Soap Chips ..... 14c

Royal Cocoa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cans, regular price 25c; special for Wednesday ..... 10c

### PAINT DEPARTMENT

Inside wood work or wall paper, special for Wednesday, per gal. ..... \$1.95

A good interior varnish for furniture or wood work, special for Wednesday, per gallon ..... \$1.95

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Calumet Baking Powder, regular price today 30c the lb. special for Wednesday ..... 24c

Matches per box, not over 6 boxes to customer ..... 5c

**HOW TO STORE VEGETABLES** sand in boxes or placing in piles and covering with sand are other means of avoiding loss of moisture. The sand should be kept wet enough to prevent the wilting of the roots. Lack of moisture means practically worthless product. The temperature should be as near as possible to the freezing point. Canning and salting may be stored as the other root crops are, but a better product results if the plants are left in the garden until spring. However, it is convenient enough in the cellar for an overwinter supply. Canning may also be done out doors. All these vegetables keep well under out door conditions except in such unusual weather as that of last year.

**RECORD YEAR FOR CANNING IS INDICATED**

Reports from manufacturers of canning supplies who have conformed to recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture in the marking of equipment, indicate that the interest in home canning is increasing rapidly. There is a widespread demand for more equipment that will save labor and time in canning. It is estimated that there has been during the year a 50 per cent increase in the number of firms manufacturing home canning supplies, an average increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent

in the quantity of equipment sold, and an increase of 300 per cent in the demand for rubbers of standard quality. Some of these manufacturers have been taken on as government men and will have charge of the production of all the hardware, lumber and veneers bought by the government. He will travel in Wisconsin and Michigan and New England states, with head quarters very likely at Chicago—Leonard M. Witt and her son, Leonard and family arrived up from Grand Rapids last week and visited at the Mrs. Mary Vaughan home here. The ladies are old friends and had not met for years.

**SCHOOL ORDER AND TOWN ORDER BOOKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

**PITTSVILLE RECORD**—Word to the George Brown family goes that information about their son, William, has been taken on as a government man and will have charge of the production of all the hardware, lumber and veneers bought by the government. He will travel in Wisconsin and Michigan and New England states, with head quarters very likely at Chicago—Leonard M. Witt and her son, Leonard and family arrived up from Grand Rapids last week and visited at the Mrs. Mary Vaughan home here. The ladies are old friends and had not met for years.

**SCHOOL ORDER AND TOWN ORDER BOOKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

**LOCAL ITEMS**

Loc. Band has entered the university at Madison. Mrs. Fred Karnatz is visiting with relatives in Milwaukee. Miss Laura Fordice is teaching at Chisholm, Minn. this year. Irving Karnatz has returned from Milwaukee where he underwent a surgical operation. Mrs. D. J. Shee of Fredrickton, New Brunswick, is in the city a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McClynn.

John White, editor of the Marshfield Herald, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Mrs. Grover Stout has accepted a position in the post office. Miss Mae Love has accepted a position in the Bank of Grand Rapids.

James Chamberlain has gone to Stevens Point to attend the Normal. J. R. Ragan was called to Woodstock, Ill., on Wednesday by the death of a relative.

**SCHOOL ORDER AND TOWN ORDER BOOKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

Potatoes, white stock, cwt. \$1.25. Potatoes, straw beauties, cwt. \$1.75. Hens, 14c. Roosters, 14c. Geese, 15c. Eggs, 40c. Beef, 15c. Hides, 15c. Pork dressed, 18c. Veal, 18c. Butter, 48c. May, Timothy, \$20-\$32. Oats, 64c. Buckwheat, \$1.5c. Rye, \$1.25. War Flour, \$1.20. Rye Flour, \$1.00.

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**Opening Day Specials, Tuesday, October 8th.**

**SHOE DEPARTMENT**

\$4.00 Men's Work Shoes, \$3.15  
One large lot men's high grade heavy work shoes blucher cut, black or tan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  double soles, tip or plain toe styles. For Tuesday only ..... \$3.15

\$3 Women's House Slippers, \$2.35  
Any pair of women's \$3.00 house slippers in black kid in strap or side gore styles, turned soles. Tuesday only ..... \$2.35

\$5.00 Men's Dress Shoes, \$3.95  
One large lot of men's \$5.00 dress shoes in black or tan (mostly black) lace or button style, narrow or high toes, leather or double service fibre soles. Tuesday only \$3.95

**GOOD LUNCH WILL BE SERVED FREE**

**DRUG DEPARTMENT**

Sloan's Liniment, 50c size for Tuesday only at ..... \$30c  
DeWitt's Toilet Cream, 25c size for Tuesday, only ..... 18c  
White Pearl Tooth Paste, 25c size Tuesday only ..... 19c

**ON OPENING DAY, BETWEEN**

**12:30 and 2:00 P. M.**

**GROCERY DEPARTMENT**

Good broom ..... 62c  
Gold Dust, large package ..... 26c  
Guatamala Coffee, value 22c ..... 18c  
Salterers, Arm & Hammer Brand, 1 lb. ..... 5c  
Ginger snaps, the pound ..... 13c  
Victoria Flour. Use It. ..... 98c

**PAINT DEPARTMENT**

Murex, Kalsomine, large 5 pound package, special for Tuesday ..... 60c  
One lot of Kalsomine in dark green to close out at special for Tuesday, 5 lb. package 33c

**CROCKERY DEPARTMENT**

7 piece water set, including 1 pitcher and 6 glasses, special for Tuesday ..... 61c  
7 piece berry set, including berry bowl and 3 berry dishes, star design, special for Tuesday ..... 40c  
Vinegar bottles, special for Tuesday ..... 12c  
Kitchen utensils including glass spice jars, also large coffee and tea jars, 8 pieces for Tuesday ..... 98c

## Special Items for Every Day of Farmer's Week

We are Listing Special Items for Every Day of Farmers Week—No article can be purchased before or after day listed

**Wednesday, October 9th**

**Thursday, October 10th**

**Special Items on Sale All the Week**

**Friday, October 11th**

**Saturday, October 12th**

**SHOE DEPARTMENT**

\$3.50 Men's Hi Cut Bluchers, \$4.35  
One lot men's 10 in. top brown heavy Blucher,  $\frac{1}{2}$  double nailed soles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bellows tongue and tip. For Wednesday only ..... \$4.35.

\$3.50 Boys' Dress Shoes, \$2.85

One large lot of Boys' Black dress shoes in lace or button style, narrow or wide toe, for Wednesday only ..... \$2.85

\$4.00 Women's Comfort Shoes, \$3.15

One lot women's black kid turned sole comfort shoes, lace or button style wide widths, low heels, for Wednesday only \$3.15

**DRUG DEPARTMENT**

Robinson's Poultry Lice Killer, 20c size, Wednesday's special ..... 15c

Penslar's Lilac Face cream, 50c size, special for Wednesday ..... 33c

Donald's Face Powder, 25c size, special for Wednesday ..... 19c

**CROCKERY DEPARTMENT**

Heavy stone ware combateens with handle heavy chamber to match with cover ..... 65c special for Wednesday ..... 55c

Large Mixing Bowls at ..... 10c, 15c, 25c

One lot of plain white chambers with covers special for Wednesday ..... 43c

**PAINT DEPARTMENT**

Inside wood work or wall paper, special for Wednesday, per gal. ..... \$1.95

A good interior varnish for furniture or wood work, special for Wednesday, per gallon ..... \$1.50

**GROCERY DEPARTMENT**

Calumet Baking Powder, regular price today 30c the lb. special for Wednesday ..... 24c

Matches per box, not over 5 boxes to customer ..... 33c

Snowboy Washing powder, large size ..... 2c

Salmon per 1 lb. can, not over 6 to customer ..... 19c

50c package Soap Chips ..... 44c

Royal Cocoa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cans, regular price 25c special for Wednesday ..... 19c

**PAINT DEPARTMENT**

Wall paper remnants to close at 5 per roll.

Plain and figured paper, 8c per roll.

**GROCERY DEPARTMENT**

Soroso Coffee, regular 25c special for Thursday ..... 22c

Not over 7 lbs. to customer

Vaandetta, 4 ounce bottle, is better than Vanilla flavor at less than half price only 2c

Galvanite Soap, 6 bars ..... 33c

Lub City Pork and Beans, large size cans 23c

Standard Snacking, 7 ounce package ..... 21c

14 ounce package ..... 42c

Kitchen Kleener, 3 cans for ..... 12c

Ginger Snaps, the pound ..... 13c

**ALL HALF PRICE**

85c Silk Gloves 65c. Kaysers ladies silk gloves, black and brown, sizes 6, 7 1/2, 8 only. Regular price 85c. Special Farmers' week price per pair only 65c.

25c Lincoln High School Pins 18c. L. H. S. bar pins, for Lincoln High school, bronze finish, regular 25c pins, special Farmers' week price 18c.

Black Knitting Yarn 85c. Wool worsted knitting yarn, black only. We have only a small lot of this yarn, while it lasts will sell at 85c per skein.

D. M. C. Embroidery Cotton, 4c. Genuine D. M. C. Embroidery cotton and flosselle, color, white, grey and tan, special during Farmers' week at per skein only 4c.

Belding's Filo Silk, 4c. Belding's Filo Silk pretty colors, nearly all shades, regular price 6c. Special Farmers' week price per skein 4c.

25c Saxony Yarn 19. Royal Saxony yarn in good assortment of colors, regular 25c value, special this week at per skein only 19c.

Royal Societies Packages at 1-3 off. One lot of Royal Society Package goods containing Bibs, dresses etc. Regular price 50c up to \$1.25. Special during Farmers' week at 1-3 off regular prices.

Wood County Normal Pennants 59c. Yellow and white Wood County Normal wool felt pennants. Special Farmers' week price only 59c each.

10c Skirt Braid 6. A small lot of mercerized skirt braid in most all desirable colors, comes in 5 yard bolts, regular price 10c. Special this week only at per bolt 6.

Net Guimpes, half price. A few net guimpes in black and white, regular 25c and 50c. Special Farmers' week at half price.

12c Ladies Auto Caps at 10 per cent off. Ladies auto hats and caps, pretty styles and patterns, regular prices 60c up to \$1.00 each. Special during Farmers' week at 10 per cent discount.

Laces, braids and veillings at half prices.

Special price 25c to 50c.

Ladies Auto Scarfs 35c. Ladies pretty auto scarfs 45c, inches long in pretty colors. Special Farmers' week price each 35c.

Ladies Auto Caps at 10 per cent off. Ladies auto hats and caps, pretty styles and patterns, regular prices 60c up to \$1.00 each. Special during Farmers' week at 10 per cent discount.

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**Women's Apparel—All Week Specials**

Ladies and Misses Raincoats, color saffron, blue, and fawn, some values to \$6.00 while they last \$2.95.

One lot Ladies and Misses Long and Short Coats, some are all wool, lined throughout with satin. These are very good to make over for the children, sale \$2.95 and \$1.45.

House Dresses: In percale, gingham and indigo, light, medium and dark colors, high and low neck, long and short sleeves, sizes 36 to 58, some values to \$3.45, sale \$1.95.

Middle: Ladies, Misses and childrens, all white or white with colored collars and belts. Indigo sizes values to \$2.25 sale 95c.

All Children's White Coats and Dresses at 1-3 off.

Food Choppers: \$1.35 and \$1.10. A high grade food chopper in two sizes, worth much more than our special sale price for Farmers' Week at \$1.35 and \$1.10.

10 per cent off on all Aluminum ware, on all Granite ware, on all Coal Heds, on all Auto Tires for Farmers' Week sale only.

**SHOE DEPARTMENT**

\$5.00 Men's Hi Cut Shoes, \$3.05

One lot men's 8 in. top heavy brown Blucher work shoe bellows tongue, nailed soles Tip, for Friday only ..... \$3.95

\$2.75 Boys' Shoes, \$2.15

Boys' black G. M. shoes in lace or button styles, good solid shoes, for Saturday only ..... \$2.15

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